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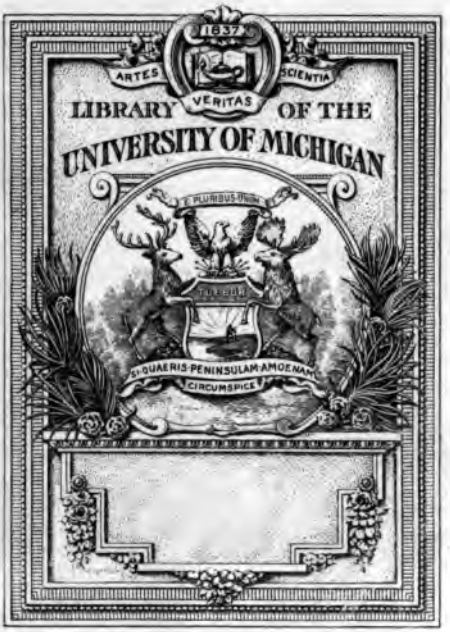
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THE HALL OF FAME

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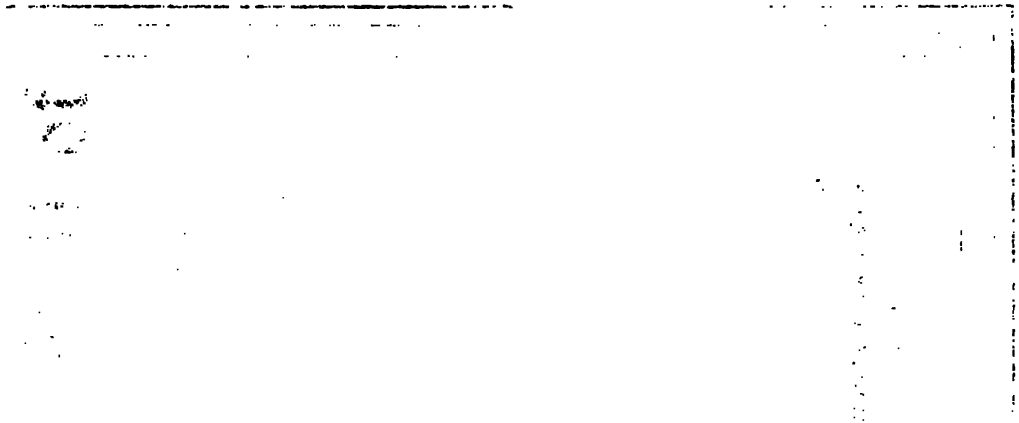
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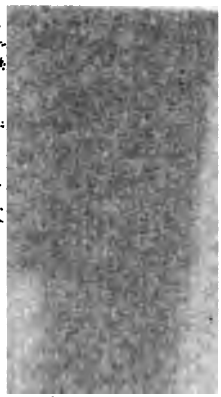
General view from Sedgwick Avenue and Hall of Fame Park



THE HALL OF FAME

General view from Sedgwick Avenue and Hall of Fame Park





The Hall of Fame

BEING THE OFFICIAL BOOK AUTHORIZED BY THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SENATE AS A STATEMENT OF THE ORIGIN AND CONSTITUTION OF THE HALL OF FAME, AND OF ITS HISTORY UP TO THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR 1900

By

HENRY MITCHELL MacCRACKEN

CHAIRMAN OF THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SENATE

Illustrated

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS
NEW YORK AND LONDON
The Knickerbocker Press
1901

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HENRY MITCHELL MACCRACKEN

The Knickerbocker Press, New York

TO THE ONE HUNDRED ELECTORS OF THE HALL OF FAME
DWELLING IN FORTY-TWO STATES OF AMERICA
WHOSE PATRIOTIC AID HAS GIVEN TO THIS FOUNDATION
NATIONAL CHARACTER AND INFLUENCE
THIS VOLUME IS GRATEFULLY DEDICATED

" Magnanimi heroës, nati melioribus annis :
Quique pii vates, et Phoebo digna locuti :
Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes :
Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo."

VERGIL, *Æneid, Book VI.*

" See here the House of Famé, lo !
Maistow not heren that I do ?"

CHAUCER, *The House of Fame, Book II.*

" On this foundation Fame's high temple stands."

POPE, *The Temple of Fame.*

PREFACE

THIS volume has been prepared by the Chairman of the New York University Senate in accordance with a resolution adopted by that body October 12, 1900, which promised "The Official Book of the Hall of Fame" to each of the one hundred Electors as a memento of their service and authorized the publication of the volume.

The book was planned at first as a mere official report such as might have been comprehended within a score or two pages. It was thought that the Electors would care for nothing beyond this. But when popular interest beyond all expectation was manifested in the Hall of Fame, and when popular demand came for the fullest possible account of its origin, its constitution and its objects, the plan of the book was enlarged to meet this public desire. The brief biographies and the estimates of Great Americans selected from noted writers have been added for the especial use of the youth of the schools of America.

It is a source of gratification to the Senate that in addition to this Official Book, which is of necessity largely documentary and compiled, a more extended work purely literary in character will appear almost contemporaneously, also from the house of G. P. Putnam's Sons. This volume, to be entitled "Great Americans," will include besides the biographies from the pen of George Cary Eggleston, portraits of artistic character, largely in photogravure, of all the nine and twenty men whose names shall have been inscribed in the Hall of Fame.

The writer is indebted to Professor Ernest G. Sihler, Ph.D. of New York University, for the larger part of the work which collected the brief biographies and the estimates of Great Americans; also to President John Henry MacCracken, Ph.D. of Westminster College, for a portion of this work and for aid in the selection of the sentiments which are inscribed upon the twenty-nine tablets. For the illustrations he is indebted chiefly to Assistant Professor Thomas W. Edmondson, Ph.D. of New York University. They are mainly reproductions of photographs which may be comprehended under five classes: first, Approaches to the Hall of Fame; second,

Portions of the architecture of both the colonnade and the museum; third, Prospects from the colonnade; fourth, The eight pediments arranged to show the general inscription; fifth, Several of the bronze tablets and also the Crawford bronze. The purpose has been to present only those illustrations that are necessary for a fair illustration of this foundation.

In this connection it seems appropriate to make mention of the indebtedness of the Hall of Fame to the architect of the edifice, Mr. Stanford White, of Messrs. McKim, Mead & White, for its many admirable artistic features — shown in the photographs of this volume in only a partial and imperfect degree — and to Mr. Louis C. Tiffany and his associates of the Tiffany Studios, who have carefully designed the twenty-nine bronze tablets.

The Senate makes its acknowledgment of indebtedness to the many editors of journals and magazines who have in their own way aided largely the educational purposes of this foundation. Many of these editorial judgments are printed in the appendix of this volume. To the thousand and more citizens who have lent help to the work by transmitting to us nominations for the Hall of Fame, the

Senate expresses its thanks and at the same time cordially invites continued co-operation by them and by all other patriotic citizens in carrying out the purposes of this memorial.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY,
April, 1901.

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THE HALL OF FAME

THE HALL OF FAME

CHAPTER I

THE SITE, THE GENESIS, AND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE HALL OF FAME

UPPER New York City, where the Hall of Fame stands, is a land of hill and dale. Among its hills the most picturesque are those which overhang the Harlem and look past Inwood to the Hudson. Here University Heights was discovered in 1890 by New York University. That year an official report to the Corporation urged the necessity for new grounds for the undergraduate schools; Washington Square East was needed for the graduate and professional schools, which remain there to-day, except the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical School, which is at East Twenty-sixth Street and First Avenue. A systematic study of the upper city resulted in

the choice, in preference to all other places, of the broad summit of the hill lying next north of Morris Heights. It alone combined with a picturesque landscape an evenness of surface that would accommodate a great college quadrangle, and by its side an equal area for a wide athletic field. The State and City consented to a law which protects a tract of near twenty-four acres from intersecting streets for all the future. The United States agreed to plant here a post-office. By rapid steps, after 1894, the abode of a great college community was provided. The surrounding region of nearly half a mile square is placed upon the official city maps as University Heights. The new rapid-transit road is expected to connect it closely with downtown.

The summit which forms University Heights was prominent in Revolutionary history. Its highest point was occupied by the centre of the British army in the successful attack upon Fort Washington. To-day the plan of that severe battle may be best studied from the slopes of this eminence. The old name of Fort Number Eight has been converted by the college boys into the popular name of Battery Hill. Here they hold each year the exercises of Class Day, attracted by its smooth lawn and

overhanging trees. Mementos of the last century have been found here in large numbers in the form of old cannon balls, bayonets, and military buttons. The chief attraction of the entire hillside will be the Hall of Fame. Lost to the invaders in 1776, this summit is now retaken by the goodly troop of "Great Americans," General Washington their leader. They enter into possession of these Heights and are destined to hold them, we trust, forever.

The prospect looking westward includes an extended and varied landscape,—the Harlem and Hudson rivers, the hills southward where Fort Washington was placed, now known in part as Fort George, across the Hudson the massive cliffs which a popular college song addresses as "The grim, gray Palisades." Northward Spuyten Duyvil lies, with the heights rising beyond. Eastward, from the higher stories of the College buildings, the eye traces the hills of Long Island beyond Long Island Sound, up and down which the white sails of yachts and ocean vessels are continually passing.

In 1894 the buildings of New York University were begun here, the first stone being laid April 18th, the sixty-third anniversary

of the University Charter. The following autumn the College and School of Science were removed to University Heights, and instruction begun upon October 1st. The work of building has gone on continuously from that year, as one and another edifice has been made possible by the benefactions of friends of the University. The Hall of Fame was substantially completed at the close of the year 1900, and thus marks not only the end of the century but threescore and ten years of University existence, since the latter may best be dated from the organization of the first Council, October 15, 1830.

The inception of the Hall of Fame, as of many another product of civilization, is due in considerable part to hard facts of physical geography. To secure a large interior campus, it was required that the three buildings which form the west side of the College quadrangle should be placed close by the avenue above the Harlem River. But since the grade of the quadrangle was one hundred and seventy feet above the river, and forty to sixty feet above the avenue, this arrangement would leave the exterior basement walls of these buildings exposed and unsightly. To conceal these walls and to present an ornamental effect

towards the avenue a broad terrace was suggested, to be supported upon granite walls, and crowned by a colonnade. The colonnade was to stand upon the outer curve of the terrace and extend full five hundred feet in length.

The argument for this structure upon the ground of beauty was very strong, yet was hardly sufficient by itself to justify a university of comparatively small resources in possessing so costly an ornament. It was felt by the Chancellor, as Chairman of the Building Committee, that an educational use must also be found for such an edifice. To fulfil this condition there came to him the idea of "The Hall of Fame for Great Americans." Comparatively slight modifications of the architect's plans were required in order to adapt the building to this purpose. The educational use of such a foundation seemed likely to be extended and enduring.

The mind of the architect thus found the "final cause" of the edifice to consist in its esthetic effect; the mind of the Chancellor discovered the "final cause" in its educational use. But a third, more hospitable mind was generously prepared to show favor to both purposes alike. Not for beauty

only, nor for education only, but for both together a noble gift was proffered by this friend of the University, sufficient to complete the entire edifice and to adapt it to be a perpetual memorial of great citizens of America. Accordingly in March, 1900, the following contract was made between the New York University and the giver of the Hall of Fame.

I

A gift of one hundred thousand dollars[1] is accepted by New York University under the following conditions: The money is to be used for building a colonnade five hundred feet in length, at University Heights, looking towards the Palisades and the Harlem and Hudson River valleys. The exclusive use of the colonnade is to serve as "The Hall of Fame for Great Americans." One hundred and fifty panels, each about two by eight feet, will be provided for inscriptions. Fifty of these will be inscribed in 1900, provided fifty names shall be approved by the two bodies of judges named below. At the close of every five years thereafter, five additional panels will

[1] The total cost of the Hall of Fame, including the Museum, will exceed one quarter of a million dollars.

be inscribed, so that the entire number shall be completed by A.D. 2000. The statue, bust, or portrait of any person whose name is inscribed may be given a place either in the Hall of Fame or in the Museum adjoining.

II

The following rules are to be observed for inscriptions:

(1) The University will invite nominations until May 1st, from the public in general, of names to be inscribed, to be addressed by mail to the Chancellor of the University, New York City.

(2) Every name that is seconded by any member of the University Senate will be submitted to one hundred or more persons throughout the country who may be approved by the Senate, as professors or writers of American history, or especially interested in the same.

(3) No name will be inscribed unless approved by a majority of the answers received from this body of judges before October 1st of the year of election.

(4) Each name thus approved will be inscribed unless disapproved before November

1st by a majority of the nineteen members of the New York University Senate, who are the Chancellor with the Dean and Senior Professor of each of the six schools, and the president or representative of each of the six theological faculties in or near New York City.

(5) No name may be inscribed except of a person born in what is now the territory of the United States, and of a person who has been deceased at least ten years.

(6) In the first fifty names must be included one or more representatives of a majority of the following fifteen classes of citizens:

(*a*) Authors and editors. (*b*) Business men. (*c*) Educators. (*d*) Inventors. (*e*) Missionaries and explorers. (*f*) Philanthropists and reformers. (*g*) Preachers and theologians. (*h*) Scientists. (*i*) Engineers and architects. (*j*) Lawyers and judges. (*k*) Musicians, painters, and sculptors. (*l*) Physicians and surgeons. (*m*) Rulers and statesmen. (*n*) Soldiers and sailors. (*o*) Distinguished men and women outside the above classes.

(7) Should these restrictions leave vacant panels in any year, the Senate may fill the same the ensuing year, following the same rules.

III

The granite edifice which will serve as the foundation of the Hall of Fame shall be named the Museum of the Hall of Fame. Its final exclusive use shall be the commemoration of the great Americans whose names are inscribed in the colonnade above, by the preservation and exhibition of portraits and other important mementos of these citizens. The six rooms and the long corridor shall in succession be set apart to this exclusive use. The room to be first used shall be named the Washington Gallery, and shall be set apart so soon as ten or more portraits of the persons inscribed shall be accepted for permanent preservation by the University. The other rooms shall be named and set apart for the exclusive use above specified so soon as their space shall, in the judgment of the University, be needed for the purposes of the Museum of the Hall of Fame. In the meantime they may be devoted to ordinary college uses. The outer western wall of the Hall of Languages and of the Hall of Philosophy, which look into the Hall of Fame, shall be treated as a part of the same, and no inscription shall be placed upon them except such as relate to the great names inscribed in

the 150 panels. Statues and busts of the great Americans chosen may be assigned places either in the Museum of the Hall of Fame or in the Hall itself, as the givers of the same may decide, with the approval of the University.



FACULTY GATE AND ROAD

Leading to Hall of Fame from Sedgwick Avenue



FACULTY ROAD AT THE "TWIN CHESTNUTS"



CHAPTER II

A COMMENTARY UPON THE CONSTITUTION

IN view of the many questions that have been asked through the public press and private letters respecting the rules which govern the Hall of Fame, a chapter may well be given to a commentary upon the foregoing constitution. The reasons upon which the rules are based are to-day fresh in the memory of the contracting parties. The lapse of time will inevitably obscure them, unless they are placed upon permanent record.

The single purpose of the foundation is patriotic commemoration. No inscription or memento of any kind is permitted that does not pertain in some way to the great names to be inscribed. The adjoining walls of the connected building are for this purpose treated as a part of the Hall of Fame. The final and exclusive use of the Museum in like manner is to preserve mementos of the representative Americans whose names shall appear in the

colonnade above. The anonymousness of the gift is expected to aid in concentring interest upon the names commemorated. One purpose is written unchangeably upon the bronze or granite or marble, namely, to do honor to the mighty dead of our nation.

Periodicity in the choice of names is established. Every five years a new selection of five names is invited; whenever the panels assigned for any year shall have been left vacant through failure of a majority of the electors to agree upon the names to be inscribed, they may be filled during the ensuing year. This rule is designed to procure repeated consideration of the roll of our great citizens. Veneration for the forefathers has never been excessive among Americans. The recurrence from time to time of a deliberate and formal selection by the electors of a few names out of the entire history of the past will surely turn vast numbers of citizens to think of the most worthy of their fellow countrymen.

It has been noteworthy that even in the midst of the excitement of the presidential campaign of 1900, widespread consideration was given by the press of America and by the intelligent public to the decision of the one hundred electors of the Hall of Fame. Count-

less editorials of high order, careful magazine articles, and solid books have sprung into being from this same cause. In greater or less degree this stirring of intellect may be expected to take place each quinquennium. In just such measure as the commemoration shall be wisely directed, the effect upon the public and especially upon the youth of the country will be wholesome and lasting.

An open door is offered to popular participation. An invitation is given to every citizen, young or old, to send names worthy to be inscribed to the Senate of New York University. Due consideration is promised every nomination. In the selection of 1900 great regard was shown by the Senate to the unofficial plebiscitum which was instituted by important daily papers. By their unsought aid in both the east and the west, lists of names were placed before the Senate in great numbers. Also many lists were communicated directly to the Senate. They showed great study and intelligence on the part of those who had prepared them. For this reason the Senate resolved that the one hundred names that had received the most favor from the popular voice should be presented for the consideration of the one hundred electors. Individual

members of the Senate were made responsible for the further choice of an additional hundred names to be transmitted to the Board of Judges. When the one hundred judges were each requested to report additional names to be placed in nomination, they were found to be generally agreed that the greatest names of America were with few exceptions included in the two hundred already put in nomination. This rule of popular participation is designed to be permanent.

The largest part of the value of this foundation must ever depend upon the electors. They are to receive the nominations. They have the privilege of adding to the nominations. Their voices by a majority open the Hall of Fame to one American and close it upon another. They are the positive factor in the whole plan. Two qualifications for electors are prescribed in the contract. They must be apportioned throughout the entire country. They must be interested in the history of America. These requirements grow out of the very nature of the foundation. It is designed to remember those whom the nation desires to honor. Hence, no narrow section of the country should possess a controlling voice. The general judgment of the nation,

it is thought, may be arrived at the better by asking those only to sit as electors who have been Americans from their birth. Each elector by accepting the office declares his interest in the history of his country. Besides these qualifications importance is attached to the rule that the electors shall be not less than one hundred in number. They may be increased indefinitely beyond one hundred. It is the intention that in every case a large company of approved scholars shall sit in judgment upon the names proposed. The largeness of the numbers of the electors, as well as their diverse places of residence, will, it is expected, promote independence of judgment on the part of each individual elector. Local and temporary influence or the solicitations of interested supporters are not likely to weigh seriously with a tribunal so constituted.

Beyond these requirements of the contract, the selection of the one hundred electors is left to the wisdom of the Senate of New York University.

Of necessity the prime responsibility for the Board of Electors must rest in some permanent body. According to the contract it rests in New York University, to be exercised by the Senate which is maintained by that University.

This is a body of nineteen members. The Dean and Senior Professor of each of the six University schools are included, with the Chancellor as Chairman. To these are added, from outside the University proper, the president or other representative of each of the six great theological schools situated in or near New York City. Such a body is perhaps as likely as any human organization to be careful and consistent in the performance of an important task. The members represent all the professions and have in general been chosen with great care and tested by years of experience. Their residence in the metropolis is in favor of a liberal and cosmopolitan spirit. Let it be observed, however, that when once this Senate has appointed the one hundred electors under the rules already mentioned, its office becomes merely negative or else clerical. It cannot add a name to those inscribed. It cannot change any of the articles of the contract which governs the Hall of Fame for all time. These can be changed only by the common action of the University and the giver during the lifetime of the latter.

The Senate may, however, exclude a name that has been approved by a majority of the one hundred electors. Such exclusion would

not of necessity be permanent. It would simply return the name for further consideration. The electors might again approve it by an emphatic vote. This privilege of veto reserved to the Senate was shown to be useful in the recent canvass of the returns of the Board of Electors. The third rule permitted the Senate to inscribe in the Hall of Fame any name supported by a majority of the answers received before October 1st. Only ninety-seven answers were thus received. Forty-nine would have been a majority. The Senate decided, before it heard the returns, to demand as a condition of inscription fifty-one votes, or a majority of the entire one hundred. This prevented any possibility of finding, when the three delayed reports should be handed in, that some name was inscribed that was not favored by a majority of the whole number. Two of the delayed returns, both of them sent from across the Atlantic, have been received but too late to be counted. Had they been received in time they would have in no wise changed the result. They but add to the supporters of the twenty-nine names that were accepted.

The fifth rule restricts the names inscribed in the Hall to native-born Americans. Since

this has been more severely criticised than any other of the rules adopted, it is expedient to present the arguments that justify this restriction. This may be done most easily by recounting the difficulties in which the one hundred electors would have been involved had they been obliged to take into consideration all the eminent foreign-born Americans. It is true that prominent Harvard professors suggested that only those foreign-born should be considered who were citizens at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. They recommended the adoption of the phraseology which that instrument employs in regard to eligibility to the Presidency of the United States, to wit: "No person except a natural-born citizen or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution shall be eligible." Their great care was to secure the admission of Alexander Hamilton. But would such a restriction of the eligibles to those who were citizens in 1787 be generous to the foreign-born who in the War of the Revolution had given their lives for America? Why discriminate in favor of political characters against such builders of the nation as Francis Makemie or Francis Asbury? The former was the "St. Francis" of Presbyterianism, who for conscience' sake, in



STEPS LEADING TO HALL OF FAME WALK FROM SEDGWICK AVENUE



SEDGWICK AVENUE AT THE HALL OF FAME

The Hall of Fame Park is at the left hand

Main

the year 1707, suffered in a prison-cell in New York City, and who is counted the American founder of a great denomination; the latter was the "St. Francis" of Methodism, who in forty-five years ordained four thousand preachers, while he travelled over 250,000 miles; and that before the time of railways. The admission of foreign-born denominational leaders would add also the heroic forms of John Eliot and Roger Williams, each for more than half a century a unique laborer for humanity. Behind them still rise the Pilgrim and Puritan heroes, nor have advocates been lacking of greatness among the early Dutch and Cavaliers. The one hundred electors found last summer that it involved serious labor to choose among the native-born. What if they had been obliged to weigh the claims of those whom the distant halo encircles, with the plain names of to-day? Still greater would have been the embarrassment, if we had required the electors to weigh the claims of the foreign-born Americans of the last generation who have been eminent in politics, in science, and in invention? Suppose that they had, in doing so, preferred foreign-born to native Americans, would it not have been in large part out of that hospitality to strangers of which we are proud? Or if

they had rejected the foreign-born, would not the electors have been suspected of "Know-Nothing" prejudice, with which not a few Americans have been deeply affected? The present rule shuns all these comparisons, which might, to use the language of Shakespeare, have proven "odorous."

The giver of the Hall of Fame prizes no feature of its plan more than this rule, which is designed to make the structure an especial reminder to Americans how many, and also how few eminent leaders or benefactors of mankind our country has produced, in its 250 years of existence. This Hall, together with the processes which it sets in motion, will necessitate a frequent "taking of stock," or a national inventory. This inventory can be secured with greater fairness and completeness if the one hundred electors are permitted to choose among persons of common birth, who owe nothing (unless by their own choice) to foreign training; who, in a word, are from first to last Americans. The rumor that the rule which includes the foreign-born would exclude also those who might die abroad was a humorous invention of the dull season last summer. It was never even thought of in connection with the agreement made between

the giver of the Hall and the University Corporation.

No names may be considered save of citizens who have been deceased for at least ten years. No one of the rules of the Hall of Fame has been so poorly remembered as this, yet none has received more general approval. All are agreed that only the deceased ought to be commemorated. No man should be counted surely great until his life is ended. A decade is none too short a period to secure thoughtful consideration of the relative greatness of the men of the past generation. Rather the period might safely be extended. Yet it would seem to the living a distinct deprivation if they might not be permitted to pay a loving tribute to the greatest of the men and women who were the contemporaries and in frequent instances the inspiration of their earlier years.

The recognition of the multiformity of human greatness is secured in a certain degree by the sixth rule. This rule is made operative for the first fifty names only. It has already been obeyed, since the twenty-nine names represent ten out of the fifteen classes. The following classes were left by the decision of the electors without any representation:

Business Men, Missionaries and Explorers, Engineers and Architects, Physicians and Surgeons, and the body of distinguished men and women outside the fourteen specified classes. Ten classes of citizens were given representatives. The following were each given one name: Educators, Musicians, Painters and Sculptors. Philanthropists and Scientists were each given two; Inventors, Preachers and Theologians, Judges and Lawyers, Soldiers and Sailors, were each given three; Authors and Editors were given four; Rulers and Statesmen seven. This rule having once for all, been fulfilled imposes in the future no restriction upon the electors in their choice of names.

It cannot be definitely asserted that this rule has secured the inclusion of any name which otherwise would have been left out. Certain of the electors have declared that their choice of names would have been the same even though this rule had not existed. The chances are, however, that some of these ten great classes of citizens would have been forgotten except for this rule. The visitor to Washington finds in the Hall of Statuary, to which each State has been invited to contribute two statues of eminent citizens, that

every man thus far honored, with a single eccentric exception, has been a holder of public office either military or civil. How different the result here, where out of the twenty-nine names chosen only thirteen received their livelihood or their fame through the service of the State.

The precedent having been thus established, it is reasonable to expect that the electors in all time to come will consider all classes of citizens impartially when they inquire what Americans are most famous and at the same time most deserving of fame.

There is no obligation upon the Board of Electors in any given year to agree upon any name or number of names. Their opinions are sought once only. If they do not unite by a majority upon as many names as are assigned to the year, the vacant panels are left until some succeeding year. Under this provision not less than twenty-one panels out of fifty assigned to 1900 were left vacant. No harm has resulted from this, but rather great gain.

CHAPTER III

THE ELECTORS OF THE HALL OF FAME

THE Senate began its work of securing one hundred electors by choosing first a few eminent presidents of universities, Dr. Charles W. Eliot of Harvard being the first chosen, and Dr. James B. Angell of Michigan next. After this it proceeded to select certain eminent scholars in American history, then a few men of science who were believed to be conversant with American achievements in science and invention. At this point the Senate arrived at a decision to adopt a definite method for the selection of electors. Their action is comprehended in the following regulations.

The judges contemplated in the above action are selected by the New York University Senate in accordance with the three following rules:

First. They are apportioned to the following four classes of citizens in as nearly equal numbers as possible: (a) University or College

Presidents and Educators; (b) Professors of History and Scientists; (c) Publicists, Editors, and Authors; (d) Judges of the Supreme Court, State or National.

Second. Each of the forty-five States is included in the appointments. When in any State no one from the first three classes is named, the Chief Justice of the State is invited to act.

Third. Only citizens born in America are invited to act as judges. No one connected with New York University is invited.

Since these regulations are not part of the contract between the giver of the Hall and the University, they may be amended by the Senate if good reason be found for any change.

It has gratified the Senate to observe that while many inquiries have been made as to the manner in which the system adopted was arrived at, few serious criticisms have been heard respecting it. The most frequent criticism perhaps has been that what are known as "the learned professions" are not recognized by the plan. There are no electors specifically assigned to the clergy, to the bar, or to the medical fraternity. In regard to this three remarks may be made, and one is that each of these professions furnishes a number of the

electors according to the plan that has been adopted. Another is that the mere fact of the devotion of a man to one of these three professions in an eminent degree is not calculated to qualify him for inquiry in an encyclopedic way respecting those who have merited and received distinguished fame in other walks of life. Finally, each of these learned professions is represented in the New York University Senate by not less than two members. No less than six theological schools have each a representative. Thus the members of these professions may exercise a large influence in shaping the Hall of Fame.

The considerations in favor of the selecting of judges among the classes above named are easy to discover. The first class is that of the university president. He is required by the present American custom to be an encyclopedic person. How can he serve well all the departments of knowledge without knowing something of the past achievements in each important field of effort? He must become as a lawyer to lawyers; to scientists he must be as a scientist; to authors as a man of letters; to the economist and historian as a scholar versed in some degree in political science. He must be "all things to all men," that he may by all



HALL OF FAME WALK

At the Larches

Non-circulating

means save the university from making serious mistakes. He is not likely to make serious mistakes as an elector of the Hall of Fame.

Equally plain is the appropriateness of choosing for electors men versed in American history. The modern writer of history is not a mere chronicler of military or political occurrences. He inquires into the making of a nation, he asks who they are that have done the most towards its upbuilding. A broad and thorough study of national progress must acquaint him with the men of the past. He knows also the judgments which have been passed upon them by those fitted to judge. He ought himself to be the best of all judges respecting those who are and who deserve to be the most famous Americans.

The scientist is included as an elector because he is able to announce with a certain authority who have attained fame in science and that deservedly. It is true that fame confined to a circle of specialists should not win an election to the Hall of Fame, because it is not really fame. But scientists ought to be the best historians of achievements in science. Hence they are associated with historians, that there may be a fair consideration of those

who by achievement in pure or applied science have deserved honor from mankind.

Publicists and editors are made electors for the same reason that has been named on behalf of presidents of universities. They are encyclopedic personages. Publicists cannot afford not to know what has been accomplished by their countrymen and who have achieved the greatest deeds. The publicist who has been at the helm of state is perhaps second to no person in his experience of measuring and weighing his fellow men. Since the statesman Moses undertook as a publicist to choose "able men" who should be also "men of truth, such as fear God, hating covetousness," publicists have been expected to discern ability and character, or at least to discern reputation for ability and character. American publicists have seldom disappointed this expectation.

The editor of a great newspaper must be even more encyclopedic than the publicist. He reminds us of what was written by St. Basil of St. Athanasius. Basil employs a comparison respecting the great man, of Alexandria, which was perhaps suggested by the famous lighthouse of that city. It was uttered while the latter was still alive. Basil says, "He stands on his lofty watch-tower, seeing with

his ubiquitous glance what is passing throughout the world. He is the mediator," he adds, "between the old generation and the new."

The Chief Justice of the nation and the Chief Justices of the States make up the fourth class from which one fourth of the judges have been selected. The decision to include these was arrived at easily, after the Senate had decided to give at least one representative to each of the forty-five States. There were a few States in which no citizen was well known either personally or by reputation to any member of the Senate. Since, therefore, some one in high representative station needed to be selected, none loomed up so attractively as the Chief Justice of a commonwealth. He could not have been placed in that high office, it was thought, without possessing a reputation for a judicial habit of mind; for ability to investigate important questions, and for fairness in his decisions. The Senate therefore decided, in addition to the Chief Justice of the United States and one Associate Justice of that high tribunal, to add the Chief Justice of each of twenty-three States. In the case of three States it happened, however, that the notice of election, so far as is known, did not reach the Chief Justice. For this reason

Arkansas, Idaho, and Washington appear without any representation in the Board of Electors. These are the only States unrepresented excepting South Carolina. The president of an important college in that State was invited to serve, but so far as known did not receive the invitation.

In the case of one elector, ex-Senator Edmunds, credit was given to the State of Vermont, with which his name has ever been associated, rather than to the State of his present residence.

No attempt was made to distribute the electors according to any rule to the various parts of the country outside of the regulation that each State should be assigned an elector. It is interesting to know that the distribution of electors does not vary in a very great degree from the general distribution of population. A majority of the people of the United States, according to the last census, are comprehended within nine or ten States. A majority of the one hundred electors are comprehended within eight States with the District of Columbia. It must be remembered, however, that some electors are credited in this city who belong rather to the commonwealths in which they formerly resided. The

same is true with those who are credited to Washington City. The only State which seems to have secured a body of electors out of all proportion to its population, is Massachusetts. This is not the first time that the Bay State has carried off honors because she had fairly earned them.

The summary shows that New England has twenty-two electors; the Middle States twenty-five; the Southern States sixteen; and the Western, including Ohio, thirty. The national capital has four, and three are in foreign countries, acting there as ambassadors either of the American nation or of American education. It is believed by the Senate that without any exact system of distribution upon their part the result indicates a reasonable and fair apportionment of electors to the chief divisions of the United States in proportion to their productiveness in the various fields from which the electors are called.

The Senate was gratified to find that its invitation to every university and college president was accepted, and that to secure the full quota in the other classes it was obliged to exercise a second choice in only a very few cases. One of these was the case of ex-President Benjamin Harrison, who gave as his sole

reason that he would feel bound, if he served, to give much study to the nominations before making a decision and that his engagements did not allow him time for the work before the date set for the report.

The official roll of the one hundred electors is given below. Prior to its completion, two citizens who had accepted places were taken away by death: Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., and John Clark Ridpath. Their places were filled by the selection of two other names. Since the completion of the roll and the reception of the reports for 1900, the deaths of Mr. Charles Dudley Warner and of Professor Moses Coit Tyler have taken place.

UNIVERSITY OR COLLEGE PRESIDENTS AND EDUCATORS

E. A. Alderman, D.C.L., LL.D., Tulane University.

James B. Angell, LL.D., University of Michigan.

John H. Barrows, D.D., Oberlin College.

W. S. Chaplin, LL.D., Washington University (St. Louis).

Wm. H. Crawford, D.D., Allegheny College.

James R. Day, S.T.D., LL.D., Syracuse University.

Charles Wm. Eliot, LL.D., Harvard University.

W. H. P. Faunce, A.M., D.D., Brown University.

Geo. A. Gates, D.D., Iowa College.

Arthur T. Hadley, LL.D., Yale University.

Charles C. Harrison, LL.D., University of Pennsylvania.

Caroline Hazard, M. A., Wellesley College.

Wm. De W. Hyde, D.D., LL.D., Bowdoin College.

David Starr Jordan, M.S., M.D., Ph.D., LL.D., Leland Stanford University.

J. H. Kirkland, A.M., Ph.D., LL.D., Vanderbilt University.

Seth Low, LL.D., Columbia University.

Henry Morton, Ph.D., LL.D., Stevens Institute.

Mrs. Alice F. Palmer, Ph.D., L.H.D., LL.D., ex-President of Wellesley.

Henry Wade Rogers, LL.D., Northwestern University.

David S. Schaff, D.D., Lane Theological Seminary.

James M. Taylor, D.D., LL.D., Vassar College.

Miss M. Carey Thomas, LL.D., Bryn Mawr College.

Chas. F. Thwing, D.D., Western Reserve University.

Wm. J. Tucker, D.D., LL.D., Dartmouth College.

Geo. Washburn, D.D. LL.D, Robert College, Constantinople.

PROFESSORS OF HISTORY AND SCIENTISTS

Henry Carter Adams, Ph.D., University of Michigan.

Charles M. Andrews, Ph.D., Bryn Mawr College.

Frank W. Blackmar, M.A., Ph.D., University of Kansas.

Edward G. Bourne, B.A., Ph.D., Yale University.

Henry E. Bourne, B.A., B.D., Western Reserve University.

George J. Brush, Ph.D., LL.D., Sheffield Scientific School.

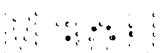
John W. Burgess, Ph.D., LL.D., Columbia University.

Edward Channing, Ph.D., Harvard University.

Richard H. Dabney, M.A., Ph.D., University of Virginia.



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Burke A. Hinsdale, Ph.D., LL.D., University of Michigan.

Charles Warren Hunt, New York City.

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William Henry Welch, M.D., LL.D., Johns Hopkins University.

Willis M. West, M.A., University of Minnesota.

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Borden P. Bowne, LL.D., Boston University.

James M. Buckley, D.D., LL.D., Madison, N. J.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland, LL.D., Princeton, N. J.

George F. Edmunds, LL.D., Philadelphia, Pa.

Edward Eggleston, L.H.D., Madison, Ind.

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Hon. St. Clair McKelway, LL.D., *Brooklyn Eagle*, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Philip V. Myers, M.A., L.H.D., LL.D., University of Cincinnati.

George E. Post, M.D., Beirut, Syria.

Hon. Whitelaw Reid, M.A., LL.D., New York City.

James F. Rhodes, LL.D., Boston, Mass.

Gov. Theodore Roosevelt, LL.D., Albany, N. Y.

Albert Shaw, Ph.D., *Review of Reviews*, New York City.

William M. Sloane, L.H.D., Columbia University.

E. C. Stedman, L.H.D., LL.D., New York City.

Moses Coit Tyler, L.H.D., LL.D., Cornell University.

Anson Judd Upson, LL.D., Chancellor Regents State of New York.

Charles Dudley Warner, Hartford, Ct.

Hon. Andrew D. White, Ph.D., LL.D., Embassy of U. S., Berlin, Germany.

Woodrow Wilson, Ph.D., Princeton, N. J.

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J. M. Bartholomew, C.J., North Dakota.

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David J. Brewer, LL.D. (Asso. Just.), Washington, D.C.

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Dighton Corson, C.J., South Dakota.

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C. N. Potter, LL.B., C.J., Wyoming.

Charles M. Start, C.J., Minnesota.

R. F. Taylor, C.J., Florida.

Charles E. Wolverton, B.A., LL.D., C.J., Oregon.

Thomas H. Woods, C.J., Mississippi.

CHAPTER IV

THE NOMINATIONS

BEFORE the Board of Electors thus chosen the Senate proceeded to place nominations. There was no lack of material. The invitation to the public to transmit names had been given in full accordance with the rule of the foundation. The result was the sending of names, not only by individuals in very large numbers but by literary and educational bodies, by patriotic, military, and philanthropic societies, by scientific associations, and by schools and organizations of miscellaneous kinds. Further, certain important newspapers in both the east and the west, with a lively sense of their office as public teachers, invited their readers to compete in sending lists of names that ought in their judgment to be inscribed; valuable prizes in money were pledged to those whose list should approach most nearly to the roll of names adopted for inscription, by the Board of Electors and

Senate. It is interesting to note that the highest prize, one hundred dollars, paid by one great paper went to a schoolgirl, the daughter of a teacher. Her list of fifty names worthy to be inscribed contained twenty-seven of the twenty-nine names finally chosen.

When the entire canvass carried on by these journals, an almost plebiscitum, is studied, the conclusion is reached that the reading public are not far removed from the carefully selected body of electors in their judgment of greatness. When the twenty-nine names which stand foremost in the popular vote are placed side by side with the twenty-nine which received a majority of the votes of the one hundred electors, it appears that there are twenty names that are common to the two lists; of the other nine names supported by the electors four were included among the first fifty in the popular canvass, two more were included in the first sixty, two among the first seventy, while the ninth name, that of a learned jurist, ranked eightieth in the popular mind.

The Senate, being impressed with the large intelligence shown by the multitude whose voices were heard through the daily press, resolved that the one hundred names which stood first in popular favor should be placed

before the Board of Electors. For these nominations the Senate became sponsors.

Near a thousand names were left upon its table. Each member of the Senate had the right under the rule, by giving his second to any one of these, to send it up to the electors. About one hundred additional nominations were thus made. For each one of these, not the Senate as a whole, but only some single member, assumed the responsibility. The remaining names, a very large number, which no one of the nineteen members of the Senate was willing to favor, even to the extent of asking the electors to consider them, were dismissed without action.

Yet, lest some worthy name might possibly be withheld from the electors, the Senate resolved that it would invite each of these to add any nomination he saw fit to the list of two hundred, and gave in advance its "second" to every name that might be thus added. Unfortunately this invitation to add nominations failed to reach some of the electors because of their change of residence during the summer. Only twenty of the electors availed themselves of this right, adding some thirty or forty names.

The following were the exact rules by which

the Senate governed itself in carrying out its views :

First. The University Senate seconds the nomination of each of the hundred names received that rank first as to the number of persons who have put them in nomination.

Second. The individual members of the Senate will each second additional names selected by him from the names (more than one thousand) placed in nomination.

Third. The Senate invites each of the hundred judges, upon receiving the roll of nominations contemplated in the two foregoing resolutions, to transmit to it any other name which he considers should be submitted to the judges, which name will at once be seconded by the Senate and forwarded to the judges as an additional nomination.

The result was that 234 names in all were transmitted to the Board of Electors.

Certain writers in the press have said that this list sent to the electors was too large to admit of careful consideration. A more just criticism has been that it included many names that were of small importance The Senate, in opening the door for nominations so widely, was aware that its list would be open to both these criticisms. Its members preferred to be

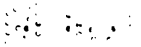


FOUNDERS' ROAD, LOOKING NORTH FROM THE MALL

Lawn tennis courts at the right



APPROACH BY FACULTY ROAD TO THE NORTH ARCH



censured for too long a list, and one weighted down with unimportant names, than to be open to the charge of narrowing the field of selection offered to the one hundred judges. They had full confidence that each of the latter in a very brief period could dismiss the larger part of the nominees from further consideration. Nothing was lost, therefore, by sending up the names of a hundred lesser Americans save the extra printing. On the other hand, there was the great gain of permitting every great profession, as, for example, that of engineering, to present its favorites; in like manner every religious denomination was enabled to present its American saints to the notice of the judges for deliberate consideration. It may be noted by anticipating a little, that more than a score of the names placed in nomination failed to receive a single vote from among the hundred electors.

The time of nomination is appointed by the deed of gift to end on the first of May every year of inscription. The nominations are to be left in the possession of the judges until the last of September, thus giving the entire summer of more than three months for every elector to arrive at a decision. As was said by Thomas Wentworth Higginson in an article

which appeared in August, 1900, "The hundred judges appointed by the New York University to designate the first fifty names to be inscribed in its proposed 'Temple of Fame' on University Heights, are supposed to be spending the peaceful summer days in pondering on their verdict to be rendered on the first of October." Except for this arrangement as to the times and seasons offered the Board of Electors, it would have been impossible to secure the assistance of men who, with few exceptions, hold positions of highest responsibility, and who, with hardly an exception, are among the most laborious citizens of our busy nation.

Each elector received from the Senate early in the summer a printed sheet containing the first two hundred names which had each received the second, either of the Senate or of some individual member of the same. Each judge was requested to transmit within thirty days any nominations of his own. When the month had expired, a second printed sheet containing also these additional names, making 234 altogether, was forwarded in duplicate. In general the electors each made their reports by returning one of these sheets with those names underscored which he deemed the more worthy of commemoration.

The entire list of persons placed in nomination will be found in Chapter VI. In studying the scattering names some will be noted that received no support whatever. It is not to be understood that any one of these names, albeit it was seconded by some member of the University Senate, was considered by him as deserving a place among the first fifty. It is only meant that it was considered by him worthy of being brought to the notice of the Board of Electors.

The names put in nomination for 1900 will many of them be taken up again in 1902. The following action taken by the Senate at the close of its sitting, October 12th, outlines the method by which names will reach the electors in the future:

Each nomination of the present year to the Hall of Fame that has received the approval of ten or more electors, yet has failed to receive a majority, will be considered a nomination for the year 1902. To these shall be added any name nominated in writing by five of the Board of Electors. Also, other names may be nominated by the New York University Senate in such way as it may find expedient. Any nomination by any citizen of the United States that shall be addressed to the New York

University Senate shall be received and considered by that body.

It is left open by this plan for the Senate to follow fruitful suggestions, such as have been made by several of the electors, notably by the editor of the *Century* in his thoughtful article upon "The Few, the Immortal Names," published December, 1900.

CHAPTER V

THE ELECTION OF TWENTY-NINE NAMES

ON October 10, 1900, the three principal officers of the Senate, namely, the chairman, the secretary, and the superintendent of the University Press, the place of the last-named being filled in his absence by a substitute, began the canvass of the returns, which was continued October 11th and 12th. This canvass was made open to the public chiefly to avoid the manufacturing by the sensational press of false reports. The Senate had suffered in the spring from a false report respecting the roll of the one hundred electors. This roll was held in strict confidence, and no names announced save of persons from whom acceptances had come. Yet a roll, made by guess, was announced by a newspaper, which included many worthy names which had not been chosen. The Senate was thus put under the necessity of explanations.

It was decided, therefore, to open and count

the reports of the electors in public, even though it involved the possible publishing of the choice of individual electors. In no instance had any elector made his choice of names a matter of confidence. Several had spoken, however, in favor of magnifying the voice of the electors as a whole in preference to emphasizing them as individuals. The Senate has followed their judgment in so far that it has not made or authorized any statement of the choice of names made by individual electors. Yet such a statement would possess its own peculiar interest.

From three of the one hundred electors no returns were received. In each case a reason was manifest. The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of New York, had accepted the work before he was called to do the work of a candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States. The Hon. Andrew D. White, Ambassador to Germany, wrote, October 31st, from Berlin :

"I have been especially busy in winding up matters here so that I could go to America ; then with a mass of deferred business occupying me very constantly during my stay ; and now that I return there are arrears of work that demand constant attention for several days to come. Still I am hoping to get at the list once

more. . . . As far as the lists of the names decided on are published, I agree to them most heartily."

Dr. George E. Post, the head of the great medicine school of the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut, had sent his list, which, however, came too late for the count. Had it been counted it would not have changed the result.

In view of the fact that one hundred electors had fully purposed to give their voices, the Senate decided that no name should be admitted to the Hall of Fame that was not supported by fifty-one votes. It had been urged by some that sixty votes should be required for election; but no one moved this when it was found that only twenty-nine had got a majority. The report of the officers was adopted after full consideration as follows:

"First. The twenty-nine names that have each received the approval of fifty-one or more electors shall be inscribed in the Hall of Fame.

"Second. The cordial thanks of the Senate of New York University are returned to each of the electors for this service rendered to the public. While it has demanded no little thought and acceptance of responsibility on

their part, it must receive abundant reward in the knowledge of important aid given thereby to the cause of education, particularly among the youth of America.

"Third. The official book of the Hall of Fame, the publication of which is authorized by the Senate, shall be sent to each of the one hundred electors as a memento of this service.

"Fourth. The Senate will take action in the year 1902, under the rules of the Hall of Fame, toward filling at that time the vacant panels belonging to the present year, being twenty-one in number.

"Fifth. The Senate invites each member of the present Board of Electors to serve as an elector in 1902. Should any one of the present board have laid down his educational or public office, his successor may, by preference, be invited to serve in 1902."

The following are the twenty-nine names that are chosen, arranged according to the number of electors by whom they were supported.

George Washington,	97
Abraham Lincoln,	96
Daniel Webster,	96
Benjamin Franklin,	94

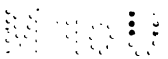


MORSE AND DRAPER WALK

Leading to south entrance of Hall of Fame



FOUNDERS' ROAD BY BATTERY HILL



Ulysses Simpson Grant,	93
John Marshall,	91
Thomas Jefferson,	91
Ralph Waldo Emerson,	87
Robert Fulton,	86
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow,	85
Washington Irving,	83
Jonathan Edwards,	82
Samuel Finley Breese Morse,	82
David Glascoe Farragut,	79
Henry Clay,	74
George Peabody,	74
Nathaniel Hawthorne,	73
Peter Cooper,	69
Eli Whitney,	69
Robert E. Lee,	68
Horace Mann,	67
John James Audubon,	67
James Kent,	65
Henry Ward Beecher,	64
Joseph Story,	64
John Adams,	62
William Ellery Channing,	58
Gilbert Charles Stuart,	52
Asa Gray,	51

The more detailed and analytical presentation of the votes cast for these and other names will form the subject of a separate chapter.

CHAPTER VI

ANALYSIS OF THE ELECTORAL RETURNS

THE present chapter is largely arithmetical. It is the "Book of Numbers" of the volume. It presents the number of electors that support each one of the 234 names placed in nomination. The maximum support possible for any name is ninety-seven; the minimum support is zero, which was given in the case of twenty names, while twenty-two names received the support of just one elector. It also presents the one hundred electors in classes, arranged, first, according to their official or professional relationships, and, second, according to their places of residence. Under either classification it indicates the support given each name by the electors of every one of the four divisions. For example, from the electors classified professionally, John C. Calhoun received the support of thirteen college presidents out of twenty-five; fourteen professors of history and scientists out of

twenty-six; ten publicists and authors out of twenty-three; and twelve chief justices out of twenty-three, in each case a bare majority from each class excepting the third, which lacked two of a majority, so that he was defeated by lack of support from publicists like himself.

From the electors classified geographically, out of twenty-two New England men only nine supported Horace Greeley; out of twenty Southern men only eight supported him; while out of fifty-five Middle States and Western men he was supported by twenty-eight, or a majority, showing that he failed to gain a place because unsupported by his native region and by the South.

The nominations are arranged in these tables under the fifteen headings prescribed by the deed of gift for the present year. This enables any one who may be good at arithmetic to reckon the support which any one class received as compared with another. For example, the total support given the twenty-three authors was 663; the twenty-six theologians was 344; the twenty soldiers was 461; which suggests that the pen is mightier than the sword when it writes essays, poetry, and fiction, but is not as famous when it is used

for writing sermons. To the sixteen inventors the total support given was 386; to the sixteen scientists, 287; illustrating that more fame comes to those who reduce science to practical use than to those who devote themselves to the discovery of principles. The possible total of votes by the ninety-seven electors was 4850. By reason of several of them approving less than fifty names, only 4689 were returned. The thirty-seven statesmen, hardly sixteen per cent. of the whole number of nominations, received 1079 votes, or more than twenty-three per cent. of the whole.

These returns may also be studied from a chronological point of view, showing what support was given great Americans of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries — a single nomination being made of a man born before 1700 — compared with those of the nineteenth century, or of the men of the first half of the nineteenth century compared with those who flourished in the second half.

These figures will answer inquiries as to the amount of support given eminent theological or denominational leaders. It is noteworthy that no leader from any one of the six greatest denominations of America, namely, the Meth-

odist, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Lutheran, and Episcopal, gained a place. The three theologians and preachers inscribed belonged to two denominations which are comparatively small. The tables do not, however, answer such queries as are asked by the editor of a prominent Roman Catholic monthly, who looks at the subject from a churchly point of view, and, finding few churchmen and no churchwomen among the chosen, demands, "Is there any fatal power in republican aims or thought that necessarily reduces most men and all women to a uniform level?" He further wonders why the judges "could discover greatness in a woman like Charlotte Cushman, and failed to perceive it, for example, in a woman like Elizabeth A. Seton."

The tables suggest but do not answer such questions as why no American physician has impressed himself deeply upon this tribunal of his peers, the five physicians receiving together only a total support of 96 votes; while the musicians, painters, and sculptors, seven in number, received 152.

Further, from these tables may be collected a roll of those who by virtue of their receiving the support of ten or more electors are placed in nomination for the year 1902. This rule

places sixty-six names upon the roll of nominees, which may be indefinitely increased according to the rules printed in a former chapter. The present chapter will probably prove to those of an investigating turn of mind, the most fruitful and interesting of the entire volume.

The table of votes by classes of electors shows:

(1) All the names placed in nomination before the electors, with the date of birth and death of each person named.

(2) The votes given by the electors to each name.

(3) In the case of each name that received twelve or more votes, the proportion of votes from each of the four classes of electors, namely: (a) University and College Presidents, (b) Professors of History and Scientists, (c) Publicists, Editors, and Authors, (d) Chief Justices, State and National.

	Votes by Classes of Electors.	University and College Presidents (25).	Professors of History and Scientists (26).	Publicists, Editors, and Authors (23).	Chief Justices, State and National (23).	Total (97).
	(*A*) *Authors and Editors.*					
1	William Cullen Bryant (1794–1878).	11	8	19	11	49
2	James Fenimore Cooper(1789–1851)	11	7	7	5	30
3	Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803–1882)	24	26	21	16	87
4	William Lloyd Garrison (1804–1879)	6	5	6	2	19
5	Horace Greeley (1811–1872).....	12	10	9	14	45
6	Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804–1864) .	21	24	20	8	73
7	Washington Irving (1783–1859)....	24	20	23	16	83
8	Henry W. Longfellow (1805–1882).	24	21	23	17	85
9	John Lothrop Motley (1814–1877)..	8	15	11	7	41
10	Wendell Phillips (1811–1884).....	7	2	6	4	19
11	William H. Prescott (1796–1859)...	8	9	6	10	33
12	Edgar Allan Poe (1809–1849).....	9	7	12	10	38
13	Noah Webster (1758–1843).....	8	8	10	10	36
	Scattering.....	7	6	7	7	27
	(*B*) *Business Men.*					
1	James Harper (1795–1869)	3	3	4	5	15
2	Amos Lawrence (1786–1852).....	5	6	10	1	22
3	Cornelius Vanderbilt (1794–1877)...	8	7	6	9	30
	Scattering.....		4	1	6	11
	(*C*) *Educators.*					
1	Thomas H. Gallaudet (1787–1851).	4	3	4	3	14
2	Mark Hopkins (1802–1887).....	17	14	12	5	48
3	Mary Lyon (1797–1849).....	12	4	2	2	20
4	Horace Mann (1796–1859)	22	22	12	11	67
5	Francis Wayland (1796–1865).....	9	3	5	7	24
6	Theodore D. Woolsey (1801–1889).	3	6	9	3	21
	Scattering.....	14	12	11	9	46

NOTE.—When not over twelve votes from all the 100 judges are given any name they are counted "Scattering." The scattering votes are distributed as follows:

AUTHORS.

Edward Everett (1794–1865), 9; Richard Hildreth (1807–1865), 1; Francis Scott Key (1780–1843), 2; John Gorham Palfrey (1796–1881), 1; Ray Palmer (1803–1887) 1; John Howard Payne (1792–1855) 4; Jared Sparks (1789–1866), 3; George Ticknor (1791–1871), 0; Henry David Thoreau (1817–1862), 3; Helen Hunt Jackson (1831–1885), 3.

BUSINESS MEN.

Daniel Appleton (1785–1849), 7; Jonas Chickering (1798–1853), 2; Erastus Fairbanks (1792–1864), 2.

EDUCATORS.

Samuel G. Howe (1801–1876), 9; Taylor Lewis (1802–1887), 2; Elias Loomis (1811–1889), 2; William H. McGuffey (1800–1873), 5; Lindley Murray (1745–1826) 7; Eliphalet Nott (1773–1866), 9; Henry Tappan (1805–1881), 7; Emma Willard (1787–1870), 4; Samuel Harvey Taylor (1807–1879) 1.

	Votes by Classes of Electors.	University and College Presidents (25).	Professors of History and Scientists (26).	Publicists, Editors, and Authors (23).	Chief Justices, State and National (23).	Total (97).
	(*D*) *Inventors.*					
1	Alvan Clark (1808–1887).....	7	3	2		12
2	Robert Fulton (1765–1815).....	21	24	20	21	86
3	Charles Goodyear (1800–1860).....	1	6	2	4	13
4	Richard M. Hoe (1812–1886).....	3	9	4	3	19
5	Elias Howe (1819–1867).....	14	12	10	11	47
6	Cyrus Hall McCormick (1809–1884).	3	9	4	9	25
7	Samuel F. B. Morse (1791–1872)....	23	23	17	19	82
8	Eli Whitney (1765–1825).....	18	20	18	13	69
9	Horace Wells (1815–1848).....	3	4	6	1	14
	Scattering.....	9	8	6	3	26
	(*E*) *Missionaries and Explorers.*					
1	Daniel Boone (1735–1820).....	6	10	7	12	35
2	John Charles Fremont (1813–1890)..	3	4	3	7	17
3	Sam. Houston (1793–1863).....	2	6	3	5	16
4	Adoniram Judson (1788–1850).....	13	7	10	6	36
5	Elisha Kent Kane (1820–1857).....	5	4	6	7	22
6	Meriwether Lewis (1774–1809).....	2	6	4	2	14
7	Marcus Whitman (1800–1847).....	10	3		6	19
8	George Rogers Clark (1752–1818)...	1	9	7	2	19
	Scattering.....	6	13	9	7	35
	(*F*) *Philanthropists.*					
1	John Brown (1800–1859).....	5	5	4	3	17
2	Peter Cooper (1791–1883).....	18	17	19	15	69
3	Dorothea Lynde Dix (1805–1887)...	4	1	6	1	12
4	George Peabody (1795–1869).....	19	25	12	18	74
	Scattering.....	4	3	1	5	13

Scattering as follows:

INVENTORS.

Thomas Blanchard (1782–1864), 2; Samuel Colt (1814–1862), 1; Oliver Evans (1755–1819), 3; Charles T. Jackson (1805–1880), 1; William Thomas Green Morton (1819–1868), 6; John Stevens (1749–1804), 2; Alfred Vail (1807–1859), 6.

MISSIONARIES AND EXPLORERS.

David Brainerd (1718–1747), 9; John Carroll (1735–1815), 1; Titus Coan (1801–1882), 3; David Crockett (1786–1836), 8; Manasseh Cutler (1742–1843), 9; George W. DeLong (1844–1881), 0; Gordon Hall (1784–1826), 1; Isaac I. Hayes (1832–1881), 0; Samuel Kirkland (1744–1808), 1; Justin Perkins (1805–1869), 0; Eli Smith (1801–1857), 0; Charles Wilkes (1801–1877), 2; Zebulon M. Pike (1779–1813), 0.

PHILANTHROPISTS.

Johns Hopkins (1794–1873), 11; Lucretia Mott (1793–1880), 11; Gerrit Smith (1797–1874), 1; Elizabeth A. Seton (1774–1821), 0; James Lick (1796–1876), 1.

	Votes by Classes of Electors.	University and College Presidents (25).	Professors of History and Scientists (26).	Publicists, Editors, and Authors (23).	Chief Justices, State and National (23).	Total (97).
	(*M*) *Rulers and Statesmen.*					
1	John Quincy Adams (1807–1886)...	13	14	13	8	48
2	John Adams (1735–1826).....	15	19	14	14	62
3	Samuel Adams (1722–1803).....	11	8	11	3	33
4	Thomas H. Benton (1782–1858)....	4	2	1	9	16
5	John C. Calhoun (1782–1850).....	13	14	10	12	49
6	Salmon Portland Chase (1808–1873)	2	1	5	5	13
7	Henry Clay (1777–1852).....	18	21	16	19	74
8	Benjamin Franklin (1706–1790)....	24	26	22	22	94
9	John Hancock (1737–1793).....	3	2	3	4	12
10	Patrick Henry (1736–1799).....	11	9	10	9	39
11	Andrew Jackson (1767–1845).....	11	14	10	13	48
12	John Jay (1745–1829)	7	6	5	7	25
13	Thomas Jefferson (1743–1826).....	24	25	21	21	91
14	Abraham Lincoln (1809–1865).....	25	26	23	22	96
15	James Madison (1751–1836).....	11	14	10	14	49
16	James Monroe (1758–1831).....	3	4		12	19
17	William H. Seward (1801–1872)....	5	6	6	8	25
18	Charles Sumner (1811–1874).....	9	6	4	7	26
19	George Washington (1732–1799)....	25	26	23	23	97
20	Daniel Webster (1782–1852).....	25	26	23	22	96
	Scattering.....	10	12	15	50	87

Scattering as follows:

RULERS AND STATESMEN.

Charles Francis Adams (1807–1886), 4; De Witt Clinton (1769–1828), 8; Stephen Arnold Douglas (1813–1861), 3; James Abram Garfield (1831–1881), 7; Richard Henry Lee (1732–1794), 3; Robert R. Livingston (1746–1813), 3; Gouverneur Morris (1752–1816), 7; James Otis (1725–1783), 4; Charles C. Pinckney (1746–1825), 4; Roger Sherman (1721–1793), 5; Edwin McMasters Stanton (1814–1869), 6; Alexander H. Stephens (1812–1883), 7; Martin Van Buren (1782–1862), 1; Henry Wilson (1812–1874), 0; Charles Carroll (1737–1832), 2; John J. Crittenden (1787–1863), 1; Samuel J. Tilden (1814–1886), 6.

ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS.

Horatio Allen (1802–1889) 1; Gridley Bryant (1789–1867), 0; Charles Bulfinch (1763–1844), 7; Ellis S. Chesbrough (1813–1886), 1; Zerah Colburn (1804–1840), 1; Charles Ellet (1810–1862), 0; James Geddes (1763–1838), 2; Alexander L. Holley (1832–1882), 8; John Bloomfield Jervis (1795–1885), 1; Benjamin H. Latrobe (1807–1878), 4; William Barton Rogers (1804–1882), 5; Benjamin Wright (1770–1849), 1; Henry R. Worthington (1817–1880), 4.

(See page 59.)

JUDGES AND LAWYERS.

Oliver Ellsworth (1745–1807), 10; Charles O'Conor (1832–1870), 8; William Wirt (1772–1854), 6; Lemuel Shaw (1781–1861), 11.

(See page 59.)

	Votes by Classes of Electors.	University and College Presidents (25).	Professors of History and Scientists (26).	Publicists, Editors, and Authors (23).	Chief Justices, State and National (23).	Total (97).
	(*D*) *Inventors.*					
1	Alvan Clark (1808–1887).....	7	3	2		12
2	Robert Fulton (1765–1815).....	21	24	20	21	86
3	Charles Goodyear (1800–1860).....	1	6	2	4	13
4	Richard M. Hoe (1812–1886).....	3	9	4	3	19
5	Elias Howe (1819–1867).....	14	12	10	11	47
6	Cyrus Hall McCormick (1809–1884).	3	9	4	9	25
7	Samuel F. B. Morse (1791–1872)....	23	23	17	19	82
8	Eli Whitney (1765–1825).....	18	20	18	13	69
9	Horace Wells (1815–1848).....	3	4	6	1	14
	Scattering.....	9	8	6	3	26
	(*E*) *Missionaries and Explorers.*					
1	Daniel Boone (1735–1820).....	6	10	7	12	35
2	John Charles Fremont (1813–1890)..	3	4	3	7	17
3	Sam. Houston (1793–1863).....	2	6	3	5	16
4	Adoniram Judson (1788–1850).....	13	7	10	6	36
5	Elisha Kent Kane (1820–1857).....	5	4	6	7	22
6	Meriwether Lewis (1774–1809).....	2	6	4	2	14
7	Marcus Whitman (1800–1847).....	10	3		6	19
8	George Rogers Clark (1752–1818)...	1	9	7	2	19
	Scattering.....	6	13	9	7	35
	(*F*) *Philanthropists.*					
1	John Brown (1800–1859).....	5	5	4	3	17
2	Peter Cooper (1791–1883).....	18	17	19	15	69
3	Dorothea Lynde Dix (1805–1887)...	4	1	6	1	12
4	George Peabody (1795–1869).....	19	25	12	18	74
	Scattering.....	4	3	1	5	13

Scattering as follows:

INVENTORS.

Thomas Blanchard (1782–1864), 2; Samuel Colt (1814–1862), 1; Oliver Evans (1755–1819), 3; Charles T. Jackson (1805–1880), 1; William Thomas Green Morton (1819–1868), 6; John Stevens (1749–1804), 2; Alfred Vail (1807–1859), 6.

MISSIONARIES AND EXPLORERS.

David Brainerd (1718–1747), 9; John Carroll (1735–1815), 1; Titus Coan (1801–1882), 3; David Crockett (1786–1836), 8; Manasseh Cutler (1742–1843), 9; George W. DeLong (1844–1881), 0; Gordon Hall (1784–1826), 1; Isaac I. Hayes (1832–1881), 0; Samuel Kirkland (1744–1808), 1; Justin Perkins (1805–1869), 0; Eli Smith (1801–1857), 0; Charles Wilkes (1801–1877), 2; Zebulon M. Pike (1779–1813), 0.

PHILANTHROPISTS.

Johns Hopkins (1794–1873), 11; Lucretia Mott (1793–1880), 11; Gerrit Smith (1797–1874), 1; Elizabeth A. Seton (1774–1821), 0; James Lick (1796–1876), 1.



FOUNDERS' ROAD, LOOKING EAST



VIEW FROM FOUNDERS' ROAD

	Votes by Classes of Electors.	University and College Presidents (25).	Professor of History and Scientists (26).	Publicists, Editors, and Authors (23).	Chief Justices, State and National (23).	Total (97).
	(*G*) *Preachers and Theologians.*					
1	Henry Ward Beecher (1813–1887)..	17	20	14	13	64
2	Horace Bushnell (1802–1876).....	12	7	10	3	32
3	William Ellery Channing (1780–1842)	18	19	16	5	58
4	Jonathan Edwards (1703–1758).....	23	22	22	15	82
5	Cotton Mather (1663–1728.....	4	5	5	4	18
6	Theodore Parker (1810–1860).....	3	10	5	3	21
	Scattering.....	19	12	21	18	70
	(*H*) *Scientists.*					
1	John James Audubon (1780–1851)..	19	18	14	16	67
2	Asa Gray (1810–1888).....	18	16	13	4	51
3	Joseph Henry (1797–1878).....	12	13	13	6	44
4	Matthew Fontaine Maury(1806–1873)	5	5	2	8	20
5	Benjamin Peirce (1809–1880).....	4	4	5	1	14
6	Benjamin Silliman (1779–1864).....	7	3	6	1	17
7	Benjamin Thompson (1753–1814)...	6	9	4		19
	Scattering.....	14	18	13	11	56
	(*I*) *Engineers and Architects.*					
1	George Henry Corliss (1817–1888)..	5	1	3	3	12
2	Capt. James B. Eads (1820–1887)...	7	11	6	17	41
3	Henry H. Richardson (1838–1889)..	12	13	6	1	32
	Scattering.....	12	21	9	6	48
	(*J*) *Judges and Lawyers.*					
1	Rufus Choate (1799–1859).....	14	10	11	12	47
2	James Kent (1763–1847).....	13	18	13	21	65
3	Edward Livingston (1764–1836)....	2	3	6	3	14
4	John Marshall (1755–1835).....	22	25	23	21	91
5	Joseph Story (1779–1845).....	15	17	13	19	64
6	Roger B. Taney (1777–1864).....	2	3	3	9	17
7	Henry Wheaton (1785–1848).....	5	5	2	1	13
	Scattering.....	4	14	9	22	49

Scattering as follows:

PREACHERS AND THEOLOGIANS.

Archibald Alexander (1772–1851), 3; J. Addison Alexander (1809–1860), 1; Albert Barnes (1798–1870), 3; Lyman Beecher (1775–1863), 4; Orestes A. Brownson (1803–1876), 2; Peter Cartwright (1785–1872), 8; Timothy Dwight (1752–1817), 11; Charles G. Finney (1792–1875), 4; Charles Hodge (1797–1878), 5; Samuel Hopkins (1721–1803), 0; Thomas Starr King (1824–1864), 7; Charles P. McIlvaine, (1799–1873), 0; William MacKendree (1757–1835), 0; Stephen Olin (1797–1851), 4; Edward Robinson (1794–1863), 0; Matthew Simpson (1810–1884), 11; Henry B. Smith (1815–1877), 0; Martin John Spalding (1810–1872), 1; John McClintock (1814–1870), 1; Richard Furman (1755–1825), 0.

SCIENTISTS.

Spencer F. Baird (1823–1887), 8; Alexander D. Bache (1806–1867), 9; Nathaniel Bowditch (1773–1838), 10; William Chauvenet (1819–1870), 1; Henry Draper (1837–1882), 8; James P. Espy (1785–1860), 0; Robert Hare (1781–1858), 2; Edward Hitchcock (1793–1864), 4; Isaac Lea (1792–1886), 0; Maria Mitchell (1818–1889), 7; David Rittenhouse (1732–1796), 6; John Torrey (1796–1873), 1.

(See page 61, note.)





STUDENTS' ROAD LOOKING SOUTH

Ohio field and quarter-mile track at right

	Votes by Classes of Electors.	From New England States (22).	From Middle States (24).	From Western States (31).	From Southern States (20).	Total (97).
	(*M*) *Rulers and Statesmen.*					
1	John Quincy Adams (1807–1886)...	15	11	17	5	48
2	John Adams (1735–1826).....	16	10	25	11	62
3	Samuel Adams (1722–1803).....	10	9	11	3	33
4	Thomas H. Benton (1782–1858)....	1	2	7	6	16
5	John C. Calhoun (1782–1850).....	15	7	12	15	49
6	Salmon Portland Chase (1808–1873)	5	2	4	2	13
7	Henry Clay (1777–1852).....	14	18	25	17	74
8	Benjamin Franklin (1706–1790)....	22	22	31	19	94
9	John Hancock (1737–1793).....	4	4	2	2	12
10	Patrick Henry (1736–1799).....	7	11	9	12	39
11	Andrew Jackson (1767–1845).....	12	9	13	14	48
12	John Jay (1745–1829).....	6	4	10	5	25
13	Thomas Jefferson (1743–1826).....	21	21	30	19	91
14	Abraham Lincoln (1809–1865).....	22	24	31	19	96
15	James Madison (1751–1836).....	10	8	16	15	49
16	James Monroe (1758–1831).....		1	9	9	19
17	William H. Seward (1801–1872)....	4	5	11	5	25
18	Charles Sumner (1811–1874).....	5	3	14	4	26
19	George Washington (1732–1799)....	22	24	31	20	97
20	Daniel Webster (1782–1852).....	22	24	31	19	96
	Scattering.....					

Scattering as follows:

RULERS AND STATESMEN.

Charles Francis Adams (1807–1886), 4; De Witt Clinton (1769–1828), 8; Stephen Arnold Douglas (1813–1861), 3; James Abram Garfield (1831–1881), 7; Richard Henry Lee (1732–1794), 3; Robert R. Livingston (1746–1813), 3; Gouverneur Morris (1752–1816), 7; James Otis (1725–1783), 4; Charles C. Pinckney (1746–1825), 4; Roger Sherman (1721–1793), 5; Edwin McMasters Stanton (1814–1869), 6; Alexander H. Stephens (1812–1883), 7; Martin Van Buren (1782–1862), 1; Henry Wilson (1812–1874), 0; Charles Carroll (1737–1832), 2; John J. Crittenden (1787–1863), 1; Samuel J. Tilden (1814–1886), 6.

ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS.

Horatio Allen (1802–1889), 1; Gridley Bryant (1789–1867), 0; Charles Bulfinch (1763–1844), 7; Ellis S. Chesbrough (1813–1886), 1; Zerah Colburn (1804–1840), 1; Charles Ellet (1810–1862), 0; James Geddes (1763–1838), 2; Alexander L. Holley (1832–1882), 8; John Bloomfield Jervis (1795–1885), 1; Benjamin H. Latrobe (1807–1878), 4; William Barton Rogers (1804–1882), 5; Benjamin Wright (1770–1849), 1; Henry R. Worthington (1817–1880), 4.

(See page 59.)

JUDGES AND LAWYERS.

Oliver Ellsworth (1745–1807), 10; Charles O'Conor (1832–1870), 8; William Wirt (1772–1854), 6; Lemuel Shaw (1781–1861), 11.

(See page 59.)

CHAPTER VII

THE EDIFICE

IT is proper now that we turn from the ideal to the material. What visible and tangible memorial in the Hall of Fame will be given to each name that has been chosen? A very simple memento, we answer, has been promised by the University.

In the completed colonnade a panel of stone, about seven feet in length by a foot and a quarter in height, is assigned to each great American. A tablet of bronze is set in this panel, completely filling it. Upon this in large letters the name is inscribed, forming an entire line; a second line is given to the year of birth and of death. Below this three lines are occupied by a saying of the person commemorated, carefully selected from his writings, in order to present some important aspect of his character. Vacant spaces upon the bronze tablets are given to branches of the laurel or the palm.

The panels are distributed among the classes into which the names are divided. Next the Hall of Languages is the "Authors' Corner," with its pavilion. This will receive this year the names of Emerson, Longfellow, Irving, and Hawthorne. Next that is the "Teachers' Corner" and pavilion. To this will be assigned the preachers also, Edwards, Beecher, Channing, with Horace Mann. One quarter of the way round the curve are the scientists, with whom are grouped inventors also. Here are Audubon and Gray, Fulton, Morse, and Whitney. At the north end, in like manner, the visitor enters, first, the "Statesmen's Corner." Here are Washington, Lincoln, Webster, Franklin, Jefferson, Clay, and John Adams. Next is the "Jurists' Corner," with Marshall, Kent, and Story. The soldiers' quarters are south of these, with Grant, Farragut, and Lee. In the centre of the curved colonnade is a seventh division, planned to include all who are outside the six divisions already named and hence may be named persons of the Seventh Class or Category. This will be marked by the Latin word *Septimi.* Here will be the philanthropists, George Peabody and Peter Cooper, and the painter, Gilbert Stuart. The name of each of the seven divisions is

recorded in brass letters in a diamond of Tennessee marble set in the centre of the pavement.

Further, the University provides admirable positions in the colonnade for bronze statues or busts of those whose names are chosen.

On the ground floor of the hall is a noble provision,— a corridor two hundred feet in length, with five large rooms, whose ultimate and exclusive use is to be the preservation of mementos of those whose names are inscribed above. These mementos will doubtless consist of portraits of the persons, with marble busts or tablets, autographs, and the thousand-and-one memorials which vividly call to mind the departed great. A quaint vase has already been contributed to the Museum, which commemorates, by engraved figures, the work in science performed by Franklin, Fulton, and Morse. Probably the most important feature of the Museum in future years will be the mural paintings. The Society of Mural Painters has carefully examined these rooms and has presented a memorial to the University in which they record their conclusions. This is signed by the members of the committee on civic buildings, — Joseph Lauber, chairman ; John La Farge, president of the society, *ex-officio*

member; Kenyon Cox, Secretary; George W. Maynard, Edwin H. Blashfield, and C. Y. Turner. The paper, in part, is as follows:

"The Committee on Civic Buildings of the National Society of Mural Painters, having carefully considered the possibilities of the embellishment of the Museum of the Hall of Fame by appropriate mural painting, hereby makes the following suggestions:

"That it is eminently fitting that, in a commemoration of national greatness such as the Hall of Fame, the three great arts, Architecture, Sculpture, and Mural Painting, should collaborate, not only to perpetuate the memory of the great men of the nation for all time, but also to serve as an example of monumental art in America of to-day. . . .

"In looking over the wall-spaces of the Museum of the Hall of Fame, we find that there is an excellent opportunity for the exercise of the mural art, the architect of the structure having provided a frieze-line over six feet in height, extending throughout the entire edifice and interrupted by partitions and windows. We find the divisions of space, as they are, excellent, as they will serve to separate the depiction of one subject from another. We would suggest that, if the authorities of the New York University decide on the mural embellishment of this structure, the central gallery, which has the largest uninterrupted frieze-line, be taken up first, and a painting be placed here, chiefly allegorical, typifying *American progress, the ideals of the nation, and its place in the history of civilization.* Right and left of this, on the side-walls and in the adjoining galleries, the work on the walls may have a more direct bearing on the men and

their achievements, according to the space alloted to the various representatives of the nation's greatness in the Museum. . . .

"Then, as we understand it is desired to set apart spaces in this Museum for relics and memorials of these men, the rooms should have a direct bearing on the achievements of the men memorialized, whether the treatment is allegorical, historical, or individual.

"Even in allegory, this can be beautifully done; there need be no vagueness in the significance of the artist's work."

The University, being compelled to use all its efforts on behalf of its ordinary educational work, can lend only slight energy to the securing of means for the decoration of the Hall of Fame. We offer the abundant space provided by the generosity of the giver of the edifice. The Hall, including only the colonnade and the Museum, represent, completed, a little more than $250,000. It is, by itself, a most delightful memorial to great Americans—not only in its architecture and the names inscribed, but also in the surpassing landscape which it commands throughout its five hundred feet of length. The historic heights of Fort Washington, where one of the fiercest Revolutionary battles was fought; the Hudson and the Palisades, the Harlem and the Speedway, are in view. Close by are noble trees in the

University Park, recently established by the city. Still nearer is Sedgwick Avenue, a popular road for every kind of vehicle, from tally-ho to bicycle, upon which the townsman seeks the country. It is also the route chosen by the city cavalry squadrons on their marches to the Van Cortlandt Park parade grounds.

The popular approach from the west to the Hall of Fame is likely to be through the sloping University Park mentioned above, up from the surface cars on Cedar Avenue below. The carriage approach is from Sedgwick Avenue. The visitor may enter by "The Faculty Road," which leads by the "Twin Chestnuts," skirting the fine "West Lawn," up to the South Archway. Or he may prefer the "Hall of Fame Walk" through the clumps of trees known as "The Pines" and "The Larches." This walk brings him direct to the south end of the colonnade and the "Authors' Corner."

From the east the carriage approach is along the new broad Aqueduct Avenue, which begins at the great Washington Bridge and stretches along either side of the old Croton main. At the intersection of University Avenue by Gould Hall, this boulevard broadens into a plaza, which is yet unnamed. The popular approach from the east will be from

[illegible] the business thoroughfare of the region a number [illegible] away. Here is to be the city's main-transit road, and it promises to outshine a dozen [illegible] at the intersection of Fourth and University Avenues. Whether the visitor come by carriage or motor car he will enjoy as he enters from the east the views across the "Ohio Field" and along the "Students' Road," which is bordered by young elm trees with two venerable elms at the entrance forming the "Students' Gate." He may choose between entering by this road or the "Founders' Road" two hundred yards further west. Here at the entrance is the "Founders' Memorial," built of old stones from the Washington Square edifice which were piled up in Gothic form without the touch of a chisel to their surface. Across University Avenue, opposite the memorial, is Oxford Place, and, near by, stand the "Ten Oaks." The Founders' Road runs straight by the "Four Tennis Courts" till it crosses the "Mall," then winds past the "Twenty Oaks," around by "Battery Hill," till it loses itself by the Library in "Faculty Road."

The pedestrian entering the Campus from the east will leave the road and walk the cinder path of the "Ohio Field," the "Morse and



STUDENTS' ROAD LOOKING NORTH

Students' Gate is at the Two Elms

Jerome Avenue, the business thoroughfare of the region a hundred yards away. Here is to be the city's rapid-transit road, and, if promises be fulfilled, a station for express trains at the intersection of Jerome and University Avenues. Whether the visitor come by carriage or by car he will enjoy as he enters from the east fine views across the "Ohio Field," and along the "Students Road," which is bordered by young elm trees, with two venerable elms at the entrance forming the "Students' Gate." He may choose between entering by this road or the "Founders' Road" two hundred yards farther west. Here at the entrance is the "Founders' Memorial," built of old stones from the Washington Square edifice which were piled up in Gothic form without the touch of a chisel to their surface. Across University Avenue, opposite the memorial, is Oxford Place, and, near by, stand the "Ten Oaks." The Founders' Road runs straight by the "Four Tennis Courts" till it crosses the "Mall," then winds past the "Twenty Oaks," around by "Battery Hill," till it loses itself by the Library in "Faculty Road."

The pedestrian entering the Campus from the east will leave the road and walk the cinder path of the "Ohio Field," the "Morse and



STUDENTS' ROAD LOOKING NORTH

Students' Gate is at the Two Elms



Draper Walk," or the Mall. The last, which is lined on either side by young maples, with great beds of flowering shrubs, affords a view from the portico of the Library of over a thousand feet to the north entrance of Gould Hall. A projected walk to the north entrance of the colonnade of the Hall of Fame waits for the erection of the Applied Science Building. It will form an approach to the latter as well. Should a colonnade or loggia for foreign-born great Americans ever be given, it will extend from the present colonnade at the Hall of Philosophy all the way around the curving terrace to the Hall of Applied Science yet to be built. For this site a loggia may for some reasons be preferable to a colonnade. The noblest views from the Campus are obtainable from this terrace, looking north and west. They must be seen, for they cannot be placed in a picture.

The Hall of Fame itself must be visited to be known, for it can be represented by no photograph. In order merely to read the eight connected inscriptions upon the eight pediments, the sightseer must go around the exterior of the entire structure, front and rear, a full quarter-mile. He will find the object and the reason of the edifice described in the

carved words, which chance to be precisely the same in number as the great names that the Hall of Fame will commend to the people of the twentieth century. The twenty-nine words are as follows:

THE HALL OF FAME

FOR GREAT AMERICANS

BY WEALTH OF THOUGHT

OR ELSE BY MIGHTY DEED

THEY SERVED MANKIND

IN NOBLE CHARACTER

IN WORLD-WIDE GOOD

THEY LIVE FOREVERMORE

CHAPTER VIII

THE FUTURE

IT is impossible to forecast what may be the future of the Hall of Fame either in its material appointments or educational influence. The universal recognition by the press and the public of America of its existence and enduring character establishes it as a factor of moment in the nation. The vast majority of readers among our seventy-six millions of people have been made aware that it exists, and have some knowledge of its object. This unique relation which this foundation sustains to the people of the United States will undoubtedly bring to the Hall valuable memorials of the great Americans whose names are there inscribed. In return the Hall will have a widening and increasing influence upon the youth of America.

New York University, as the trustee of the Hall, recognizes an obligation to invite the co-operation of patriotic, military, naval,

philanthropic, literary, scientific, educational, and other societies to accept a share in the embellishment of the colonnade with busts and statues, and the Museum of the Hall of Fame with portraits, tablets, and personal relics, and appropriate memorials of any kind whatsoever. Already a beginning of embellishment has been made, both of the Museum and of the colonnade. In the former, in the central room, is shown an unique marble vase wrought many years ago in Italy, by an American artist, in honor of Franklin, Fulton, and Morse. Freedom is portrayed as giving the lamp of knowledge to Science, who in turn presents it to the three great Americans. This vase was the first gift to the Museum of the Hall of Fame, being made by the giver of the edifice. A copy of the Declaration of Independence with facsimiles of the autographs of the signers, handsomely framed, presented by Mr. William F. Havemeyer, was the second article to be placed in the Museum. This patriotic memento makes a happy beginning of a collection of *Americana*.

The colonnade, being open to the weather, admits of no objects of art except such as are in bronze. Here also a beginning has been made than which none better could have been

found had the Committee been able to choose from among all the achievements of contemporary American sculpture. It is a replica of the Crawford bronze of "Washington's Inauguration in New York City." When Thomas Crawford designed the doors of the Senate Chamber at Washington, which were executed at a total cost to the Government of over sixty thousand dollars, the casting was done by Mr. James T. Ames, at Chicopee, Mass. The latter was permitted by the Government, before the models and moulds were broken up, to execute for himself a single panel. He chose this scene of the Inauguration. This bronze has been in the possession of his family ever since, who desired, however, to find for it a public location befitting its character. The favorable offer of the family to New York University was met by the liberality of the founder of the Hall of Fame. This bronze will be set in a richly carved frame of stone measuring about four feet by six feet, and will be placed in the centre of the eastern wall of "Statesmen's Corner," near the Washington tablet.

It is noteworthy that of the six figures which stand conspicuous in the bronze no less than three besides Washington were

supported by electors for places among the fifty greatest Americans, namely, John Adams, at the rear of Washington, Chancellor Livingston, who is administering the oath, and Roger Sherman, who stands with Generals Knox and Sinclair and Baron Steuben on the left. The sculptor, Thomas Crawford, was himself supported for a place in the Hall of Fame by nine electors. These mementos, thus given before the completion of the Hall, are both a suggestion and a prophecy of the treasures that should soon adorn the colonnade and the Museum, through the wise and patriotic impulses of citizens.

The present is especially the era of national associations in support of every great interest of intelligent men and women. In the most widely circulated almanacs many pages are occupied by the names of these associations. Can any more appropriate meeting-place be mentioned for all these organizations than this edifice, to which they may bring some memento of the great leaders whom they revere? When once their vision is fairly directed towards the names inscribed on bronze at University Heights, it will be entirely natural and appropriate for one or another national association to encourage its members to honor the name that

is dearest to them, by an offering of portrait or bust or statue, or by mural paintings such as have already been proposed by the Society of Mural Painters. To-day such tributes of art are at once made the common property of the entire nation. Photography with the aid of the daily, weekly, and monthly periodicals at once reproduces whatever treasures of art are thus brought together, and presents them with accuracy and vividness to a nation of readers. Though the Hall of Fame is by no means completed, parts of it have been already represented through the printing-press to every State in the Union. The more accurate, artistic, and complete delineations of the Hall in all its features are just now beginning to be made. This Book of the Hall of Fame is itself an evidence of this. It leaves, nevertheless, much to be accomplished.

The most important addition to the existing plan is that which was approved by the New York University Senate at its meeting, October 12, 1900. It took note of the many requests that foreign-born Americans should be given memorials, and unanimously adopted the following:

"The New York University Senate, for a number of reasons, cordially approves the strict limitation of the

Hall of Fame to native-born Americans. At the same time it would welcome a similar memorial to foreign-born Americans, as follows:

"A new edifice to be joined to the north porch of the present Hall, with harmonious architecture, to contain one fifth of the space of the present Hall; that is, not over thirty panels, ten to be devoted the first year to the commemoration of ten foreign-born Americans who have been dead for at least ten years,—an additional panel to be devoted to one name every five years throughout the twentieth century. We believe that less than one fifth of the cost of the edifice now being builded would provide this new Hall; and that neither in conspicuity nor in the landscape which it would command would it in any way fall behind the present one."

All those who are familiar with the topography of University Heights recognize that the high terrace at the northwest of the Campus, extending from the Hall of Philosophy to the proposed Laboratory of Applied Science, occupies a most interesting and commanding position for a memorial structure. If a colonnade or loggia should be builded there for the greatest of our naturalized citizens, it would suggest no distinction between them and the native-born that would not be to the credit of either class of great men, and to the honor of the American Republic as well.

The difficulty thus found in forecasting the future of the Hall in its material aspect is



STATESMEN'S CORNER AND PAVILION

Below is North Archway leading to Museum

magnified a hundred-fold when we attempt to prophesy its influence as an educational agent. Its work here is in the realm of souls, and souls are immaterial. To whatever place in the world American journals, daily, weekly, or monthly, travel, the news of this tribunal and of the decision of its electors has penetrated. "Their line has gone out through all the earth and their words to the end of the world."

At the close of this volume editorial selections are given from important daily, weekly, and monthly periodicals in all parts of America. They have two uses. They illustrate the extent of the influence of the work already done. They show, also, how the editor, sitting upon the modern tripod, commits himself to definite predictions as to the scope and usefulness of the decisions which shall go forth from this Hall. He prophesies that they will promote a study of the history of the Republic; they will give a new meaning and dignity to the thing we call fame; they will sift reputations; they will rebuke at once cynicism and spread-eagleism. They will fain symbolize the thought, valor, and genius of the nation. The memorial will serve a high purpose by conferring honor where honor is due. The national tribunal

of electors will promote unity of thought and feeling. It will know no South or North; no West or East. Its calm, clear judgment will overrule sectional and partisan outcry. The Hall will rightly be one of the chief sights of New York City. It will teach youth that leaders in science and scholarship may be as great as military and naval heroes. The existence of this bead-roll of fame will pique curiosity and interest, and be the occasion of truly educational arguments for all time to come. It will add to the patriotic interest of the young who shall read from time to time the names to be added. The Hall will be a popular educational influence of very great value.[1]

The writer of this chapter is content to hope that the future of the Hall of Fame may fulfil what these prophets of the press, whether they be major prophets or minor prophets, have thus prophesied.

[1] See editorial selections, pp. — *et seq.*

PART II

GREAT AMERICANS

Brief sketches of the Lives of the Great Americans inscribed in the Hall of Fame, with selected estimates of their characters and achievements.


STATESMEN

The words which precede the life of each Great American are an exact copy of the inscription upon the bronze tablet placed to his honor in the Hall of Fame.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

1732–1799

Promote then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. ✠ Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. ✠ Reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principles.

I

GEORGE WASHINGTON was a son of Augustine Washington and his second wife, Mary Ball, and a descendant of John Washington, who emigrated from England about 1657, during the protectorate of Cromwell. He was born in the English colony of Virginia, in Westmoreland County, on February 22, 1732. His education was simple and practical. To the common English instruction of his time and home young Washington added bookkeeping and surveying. The three summers preceding his twentieth year he spent in surveying the estate of Lord Fairfax on the northwest boundary of the colony, an occupation which strengthened his splendid physical

constitution to a high point of efficiency, and gave him practice in topography,—valuable aids in the military campaigning which speedily followed.

In 1751, at nineteen, he was made Adjutant in the militia, with the rank of Major. In the following year he inherited the estate of Mt. Vernon. In the winter of 1753–54, at twenty-one, he was sent by the Governor of Virginia on a mission to the French posts beyond the Alleghanies. Soon after his return he led a regiment to the headwaters of the Ohio, but was compelled to retreat to the colony on account of the overwhelming numbers of the French at Fort Duquesne. In Braddock's defeat, July 9, 1755, Washington was one of the latter's aides, and narrowly escaped death, having had two horses shot under him. During the remaining part of the French and Indian War he was in command of the Virginia frontier with the rank of Colonel, and occupied Fort Duquesne in 1758. On January 17, 1759, he married a wealthy widow, Mrs. Martha Custis, and removed to Mt. Vernon. The administration of his plantations involved a large measure of commerce with England, and he himself with his own hand kept his books with mercantile exactness.



THE SOUTH ARCHWAY

The door leads to Museum of Hall of Fame



HALL OF FAME FOUNTAIN

The lower basin is thirty-two feet long

Philadelphia. He was inaugurated the first President of the United States in April, 1789, after a unanimous election. He was similarly reëlected in 1792, but refused a third term in 1796. In the face of unmeasured vituperation he firmly kept the nascent nation from embroiling herself in the wars of France and England. Retiring again to Mt. Vernon in the spring of 1797, he nevertheless accepted, at sixty-six years of age, the post of Commander-in-Chief of the provisional army raised in 1798 to meet the insolence of the French Directorate. In December, 1799, while riding about his estates during a snowstorm he contracted a disease of the throat from which he died on December 14, 1799. He provided by his will for the manumission of his slaves, to take effect on the decease of his widow. No lineal descendants can claim as an ancestor this extraordinary man. He belongs to his country. His tomb is at Mt. Vernon, and is in the keeping of the women of America.

II

"Born into the family of nations in these latter days, inheriting from ancient times and from foreign countries the bright and instructive example of all their honored sons, it has

been the privilege of America, in the first generation of her national existence, to give back to the world many names whose lustre will never fade; one, of which the whole family of Christendom is willing to acknowledge the preëminence; a name of which neither Greece nor Rome, nor republican Italy, Switzerland nor Holland nor constitutional England can boast the rival."

EDWARD EVERETT (1856).

"Born for his country and for the world, he did not give up to party what was meant for mankind. The consequence is that his fame is as durable as his principles, as lasting as truth and virtue themselves. While the hundreds whom party excitement and temporary circumstances and casual combinations have raised into transient notoriety, sink again like thin bubbles bursting and dissolving into the great ocean, Washington's fame is like the rock which bounds that ocean and at whose feet its billows are destined to break harmlessly forever."

DANIEL WEBSTER (1832).

"Que l'occasion fût grande ou petite, les conséquences prochaines ou éloignées, Wash-

ington convaincu n'hesitait jamais à se porter en avant, sur la foi de sa conviction. On en dit, à sa résolution nette et tranquille, que s'etait pour lui une chose naturelle de décider des affaires et d'en respondre, signe assure d'un génie né pour gouverner; puissance admirable quand elle s'unit à un désintéressement consciencieux." GUIZOT (1840).[1]

"Washington a laissé les États-Unis pour trophée sur son champ de bataille."

CHATEAUBRIAND (1827).[2]

"Where may the wearied eye repose
When gazing on the Great,
Where neither guilty glory glows,
Nor despicable state?
Yes—one—the first—the last—the best—
The Cincinnatus of the West,
Whom envy dared not hate,
Bequeath'd the name of Washington,
To make man blush there was but one!"

BYRON: *Ode to Napoleon.*

[1] "Whether the occasion was great or small—the consequences immediate or remote—Washington having once decided never hesitated to act upon his conviction. It has been said respecting his considerate and serene faculty of resolution, that for him it was a natural thing to decide affairs and to make answer, an assured sign of a mind born to govern—admirable power when united to conscientious disinterestedness."

[2] "Washington has left the United States as a trophy on his field of battle."

JOHN ADAMS

1735-1826

As a government so popular can be supported only by universal knowledge and virtue, it is the duty of all ranks to promote the means of education as well as true religion, purity of manners, and integrity of life.

I

IN that part of the township of Braintree, Mass., which afterward became the town of Quincy, John Adams was born on October 31, 1735. His father, John Adams, a thrifty farmer, was married to Susanna Boylston, of Brookline. The younger John Adams was graduated from Harvard in 1755, studied law at Worcester, and began to practise at Braintree in 1758.

His sympathies and convictions were early set against the injustice of Britain's treatment of the colonies. He was prominent in 1765 in resolute opposition to the Stamp Act. In 1768, he removed to Boston, but refused preferment at the hands of the representatives

of the Crown. In 1770–71, he defended the English soldiers who were indicted for their share in the Boston Massacre. He was eminent among those who protested, in 1772, against the assault of the Crown upon the independence of the colonial judiciary. Two years later he was sent to the first Continental Congress, and drew up the resolution of that body concerning colonial rights. In 1775, Mr. Adams was a member of the Second Continental Congress, and proposed Washington as the chief commander of the American forces. He was very active in the spring of 1776 in quickening in the various colonies the movement for independence. He was preëminent in bringing about the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, proving himself, as Jefferson called him, "the colossus of that debate." He was the chairman of the Board of War and Ordnance until after Burgoyne's surrender, in the fall of 1777. Appointed American Commissioner in France to supersede Deane, he found on his arrival that the alliance with France had already been effected. On the advice of Adams, Franklin was retained as sole Commissioner to France; Adams himself returned to this country, landing at Boston on August 2, 1779.

The same year he was made Commissioner to treat for peace with Great Britain, but for a time his chief work was done in Holland, which country on April 19, 1782, in consequence of his wise and persistent efforts, recognized the independence of the United States. A commercial treaty between the two countries was signed in October, 1782. Peace with England was concluded in 1783 by Adams in concert with Franklin and Jay. Throughout 1784 Adams was detained in Europe as Commissioner to conclude commercial treaties with European states. In May, 1785, he arrived in London as first American Minister at the Court of St. James. In 1788, he was, at his own request, recalled, and received, on his return, the thanks of Congress.

Adams was chosen, in 1789, first Vice-President of the United States, and in the very close debates of the Senate always supported Washington by his casting vote. Adams was a Federalist by conviction, and had no sympathy with the French Revolution. In Washington's second administration he was reëlected Vice-President over George Clinton, and in 1796 was chosen second President of the United States, with Jefferson, the leader of the Republicans of the time, as Vice-President.

Adams called an extra session of Congress to deal with the French question. He made known the treacherous and insulting attitude of the French Directory. The Republican party was for the time being overwhelmed by popular indignation. A small fleet was built. Washington was appointed Commander-in-Chief. *Hail Columbia* became a popular song. The *Constellation* defeated two French frigates in 1799 and 1800. War with France was averted, however, by Napoleon Bonaparte, who at this juncture had risen to power. In the election of 1800, Adams was again a candidate, but was defeated by Thomas Jefferson, mainly because of the unpopularity of the Alien and Sedition Laws, passed in 1798. The last twenty-five years of his long life Adams spent peacefully at Quincy, in Massachusetts. In his old age he resumed his friendship with Jefferson, whose name he fondly recalled when on the point of expiring, July 4, 1826.

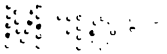
II

"Happily, he can never be made an idol, a fetish, superior to human frailties and infirmities, and endowed with impossible perfections; and therefore he has a hold on the affection



GRANITE STEPS AT SOUTH ARCH

Leading from Museum of Hall of Fame to Colonnade



and esteem of common people, who prefer a man of like passions with themselves to the best tricked out of demigods."

E. QUINCY.

(*North American Review*, July, 1871.)

"But after all just deduction, it must be confessed that no man has had so wide, so deep, and so lasting an influence on the great constructive work of framing the best institutions of America. And the judgment of posterity will be, that he was a brave man, deep-sighted, conscientious, patriotic, and possessed of integrity which nothing ever shook, but which stood firm as the granite of his Quincy hills. While American institutions continue, the people will honor brave, honest old John Adams, who never failed his country in her hour of need, and who in his life of more than ninety years, though both passionate and ambitious, wronged no man or woman."

THEODORE PARKER, (1870).[1]

"There is not upon earth a more perfectly honest man than John Adams. Concealment is no part of his character; of that he is utterly

[1] *Historic Americans*—Boston, 1870.

incapable; it is not in his nature to meditate anything that he would not publish to the world. I know him well, and I repeat it, that a man more perfectly honest never issued from the hands of the Creator."

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

"We forget the exceeding difficulties with which he had to contend, and the virulence of his enemies. What if he personally was vain, pompous, irritable, zealous, stubborn, and fond of power! These traits did not swerve him from the path of duty and honor, nor dim the lustre of his patriotism, nor make him blind to the great interests of the country whose independence and organized national life he did so much to secure."

JOHN LORD.[1]

[1] *Beacon Lights of History*, vol. 7.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

1706–1790

This Constitution can end in despotism, as other forms have done before it, only when the people shall become so corrupted as to need despotic government, being incapable of any other.

I

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, statesman, scientist, and author, was born at Boston in 1706, the youngest in a large family of children. His parents were Josiah and Abiah Franklin of Ecton, Northamptonshire, England, who had landed at Boston in 1682. At ten years of age he was compelled to leave school and to go to work with his father in the latter's trade of tallow-chandler. Soon after he was apprenticed to his older brother, James, who had brought from England the stock of a printing office. At an early age the boy read Locke, Bunyan, and Addison, whose *Spectator* was just appearing. Before his seventeenth year he tested his literary powers by anonymous con-

tributions to his brother's newspaper, the *New England Courant.* The relations with James gradually became irksome, and in 1723 Franklin removed to Philadelphia where he found work at his trade. The next year he went to London to buy a printing outfit. Here he supported himself as a compositor. After his return to Philadelphia in 1726 he became part owner of a printing office, and in 1729 established the *Pennsylvania Gazette.* He soon gained a wide influence as editor, author, politician, and public teacher.

In 1731 he established the first circulating library in America. From 1732 to 1757 he issued his *Poor Richard's Almanac*, filled with the utilitarian philosophy so needed by the pioneer life of the colonies. This almanac had a great vogue, attaining an annual issue of ten thousand copies. It presented the precepts of Cato the elder, without the hard and narrow mind of the Roman sage. Franklin during these years widened his own culture, acquiring French, Italian, Spanish, and Latin.

From 1736 to 1746 he served as clerk of the General Assembly of the colony. To his efforts was due the founding of the University of Pennsylvania. Paved streets, a hospital, and the American Philosophical Society were

results of his wise and indefatigable zeal for bettering the community. From 1747 to 1752 he was engrossed with researches concerning the identity of lightning and electricity. The Royal Society of London at first treated his discoveries with scorn, but when, through Buffon, the scientific men of France had cordially accepted his results, the English scientists made amends.

In 1754, at Albany, Franklin submitted to a convention of several colonies an admirable plan for the common defence, a colonial union in fact, but the scheme was rejected by the Lords of Trade. In 1757 he was sent to London by his colony to resist the exemption from taxation of the lands of the proprietaries, and was in part successful.

Franklin returned to Philadelphia in 1762, having received the degree of LL.D. from St. Andrew's. He had established literary relalations with Adam Smith, Burke, and others. He had with his own pen and with lucid good sense urged the retention of Canada. "If we keep it, all the country from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi will in another century be filled with the British."

Colonial difficulties sent him back to England in 1764. There he vainly sought to re-

strain Grenville from laying a stamp tax on the colonies. It was due to his representations that the House repealed the act. Unable to check further measures of colonial taxation by Parliament, he sailed for America March 21, 1775. He was one of the five members of Congress who drew up in 1776 the Declaration of Independence. In the latter part of that year he was sent to France, whence he did not return until September, 1785. These nine years of his life were of incalculable importance for the interests of the United States. The one American who was then famous in every part of Europe, he was, besides, preëminently qualified by infinite patience and tact to secure a hearing from England's hereditary foe. With the coöperation of John Adams and Lee, he brought about, in the winter of 1777–78, an alliance with France; he was received by Louis XVI. at Versailles on March 20, 1778. In February, 1779, he became Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States. Large financial contributions came from France through Franklin. In 1781, after the surrender of Cornwallis, he was appointed Commissioner for the conclusion of peace with Great Britain, and, with John Adams and John Jay, signed, on September 30, 1783, the Treaty of Versailles.

After his return, although he was seventy-nine years of age, Franklin served for several years as president of the Pennsylvania Assembly. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787. The allotment to the States of equal power in the United States Senate is considered to have been his particular contribution to the work of the Convention. His last public service was the acceptance of the presidency of the Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery. He died on April 17, 1790, and was buried in Christ Churchyard by the side of his wife, Deborah.

II

" Mais il y a aussi, dans la vie de Franklin, de belles leçons pour ces natures fortes et généreuses, qui doivent s'élever au dessus des destinées communes. Ce n'est point sans difficulté qu'il a cultivé son génie, sans effort qu'il s'est formé à la vertu, sans un travail opiniâtre, qu'il a été utile à son pays et au monde. Il mérite d'être pris pour guide par ces privilégiés de la Providence, par ces nobles serviteurs de l'humanité, qu'on appelle les grands hommes."

MIGNET (1848), *Vie de Franklin.*[1]

[1] " But there are also, in the life of Franklin, some beautiful lessons for brave and generous natures who raise themselves above the

"La France, éclairée et libre, doit du moins un témoignage de souvenir et de regret à l'un de plus grands des hommes qui aient jamais servi la philosophie et la liberté."

MIRABEAU (1790) "Larousse," *Dictionnaire.*[1]

"A singular felicity of induction guided all of Franklin's researches, and by very small means he established very grand truths."

SIR HUMPHRY DAVY.

"In himself he combines many of the qualities and achievements of Newton, Talleyrand, Addison, Swift, Voltaire, Chatham, Wilberforce, Greeley, and Defoe. One can sum up this extraordinary man with the simple statement that, 'Tried by the arduous greatness of things done,' he thought more, said more, worked more, and did more that was of enduring value than any man yet born of woman under the skies of free America."

JAMES M. BECK (1899).[2]

level of common destiny. Not without difficulty he cultivated his native ability, not without effort was he formed for virtue, not without persistent labor was he useful to his country and to the world. He deserves to be taken for a guide by those who have been endowed by Providence with privileges, by the noble servants of humanity who are called the great."

[1] "France, enlightened and free, owes at least a testimony of remembrance and sorrow to one of the greatest men who have ever served philosophy and freedom."

[2] Unveiling of Franklin's Statue, Philadelphia, 1899.



JURISTS' PAVILION AND STATESMEN'S CORNER

In course of construction



MUSEUM OF THE HALL OF FAME

Before the erection of the Colonnade



THOMAS JEFFERSON

1743–1826

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

I

THOMAS JEFFERSON, born in Shadwell, Albemarle County, Virginia, April 2, 1743, was the son of Peter Jefferson, an enterprising planter. In his college course at William and Mary, 1758–62, the future statesman acquired both literary and scientific knowledge far beyond the ordinary. Shortly after graduation he entered the law office of George Wythe, an eminent jurist of the colony, and was admitted to the bar in 1767. His father having died in 1757, the son became financially independent at an early age. His practice at the bar was abundant and lucrative. From 1768 until the beginning of the Revolution he sat in the Virginia House of Burgesses, and vainly

tried to ameliorate the severe law of manumission on the statute books of the colony. In 1770–72 he established his residence at Monticello, and on January 1, 1772, married the wealthy widow, Mrs. Martha Skelton.

In 1774, when matters were tending toward a revolution, Jefferson took the ground that the colonies and Great Britain were connected through the person of the King alone, but that the former were not otherwise subject to England. His views were embodied in a pamphlet entitled *A Summary View of the Rights of British America.* This was reprinted in England. On June 11, 1776, Jefferson, with Adams, Franklin, Sherman, and Livingston, was appointed to prepare a Declaration of Independence, which was adopted by the Congress on July 4, 1776. The draft of the Declaration was the work of Jefferson. A little later he entered the Legislature of Virginia. In 1779 he was elected Governor of Virginia. In 1781 he had to leave Monticello to escape from the British. He again entered Congress in 1782, and took a prominent part, particularly in regard to the coinage legislation and the treaty of peace.

In 1785 he succeeded Franklin as Minister to France. In 1789 Jefferson was given by

Washington the post of Secretary of State, while the leader of the Federalists, Hamilton, accepted the portfolio of the Treasury. Jefferson failed to induce Washington to accept a pro-French policy, and on this ground he resigned (December 31, 1793) from the Cabinet. In 1796 he was elected Vice-President of the United States. Four years later the Republicans triumphed over the Federalists, and Jefferson was chosen third President, and was again elected in 1804. He greatly simplified the etiquette of official station hitherto maintained. During his administration the Algerian pirates were overcome and the purchase was made from France of the vast domain of the "Louisiana" territory. The Western possessions were more carefully explored, the debt reduced, the seaports fortified. Jefferson retired on March 4, 1809. His immediate successors were pupils of his political doctrine, and derived much help from him. He was much concerned in his last years with establishing the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, and became one of its trustees. He died on July 4, 1826, exactly half a century after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, and but a few hours before his friend, John Adams, expired.

II

"Jefferson, representing the ideas to which the force of circumstances necessarily gave the ascendancy, rose rapidly to the first places in government, swept down all opposition to his reëlection as President, and, even after his retirement, continued to be the oracle of his party until the close of the war and the further progress of events in Europe terminated the existence of the controversy, and produced, as we have remarked, upon the question involved in it, a complete unanimity of opinion."

A. H. EVERETT (1834).[1]

"To have been the instrument of expressing, in one brief, decisive act, the concentrated will and resolution of a whole family of States; of unfolding, in one all-important manifesto, the causes, the motive, the justification of the great movement in human affairs which was then taking place; to have been permitted to give the impress and peculiarity of his own mind to a charter of public rights, destined, or rather let me say, already elevated to an importance, in the estimation of men, beyond

[1] *North American Review*, vol. 39.

anything human ever borne on parchment or expressed in the visible sign of thought — this is the glory of Thomas Jefferson."

EDWARD EVERETT (1826).[1]

"Mr. Jefferson's mind partook of the character which he wished to communicate to society. His speculations all manifest a feeling of independence which allowed no authority to restrain him in the indulgence of his thoughts. It is remarkable that he never quotes the opinion of any other as the foundation or motive of his own. In whatever respect he held the reputation of the great or learned, he did not pay them the deference of receiving their belief or their doctrines without investigation."

North American Review, April, 1830.

"For Jefferson's political faith was a profound conviction not to be overthrown by isolated miscarriages however unfortunate. His eternal confidence in the cause of freedom and of the people was never shaken by the blunders of honest but wrong-headed colleagues, such as Genet had been, nor by the

[1] Address delivered at Charlestown, Mass.

crimes or treachery of base individuals, like Talleyrand and the Directory. He did not lose belief in principles because their prominent advocates now and again lacked wisdom or integrity." JOHN T. MORSE, Jr.[1]

[1] *Life of Thomas Jefferson*, Boston, 1889.

HENRY CLAY

1777–1852

That patriotism which, catching its inspiration from the immortal God, animates and prompts to deeds of self-sacrifice, of valor, of devotion, and of death itself,—that is, public virtue, that is the sublimest of all public virtues.

I

BORN in Hanover County, Virginia, April 12, 1777, Henry Clay was left fatherless at four years of age. His mother remarried and removed to Kentucky. The boy, however, remained in Virginia and obtained a place in Richmond in the office of the Clerk of the High Court of Chancery of Virginia. He was greatly aided in his law studies by Chancellor Wythe. In 1797 he was admitted to the Virginia bar, and then removed to Lexington, Kentucky. Here he soon acquired a great measure of professional popularity.

Entering politics, Clay advised in vain an amendment of the State Constitution providing for a gradual abolition of slavery. In

1806 he was sent to Washington to serve out an unexpired term in the Senate, and again in 1809. He exerted himself vigorously against British aggressions which led to the War of 1812. On November 4, 1811, he took his seat in the Lower House at Washington and was immediately elected Speaker, although he was then but thirty-four years of age. He actively supported the policy of war with England and by his speeches made a strong impression upon the country. He was one of the Commissioners who, on the 24th of December, 1814, signed the Peace of Ghent. His foresight secured the elimination of a paragraph which granted to England the navigation of the Mississippi. In December, 1815, he was reëlected Speaker of the House, and again in 1817, 1819, and 1823. He advocated a United States bank, internal improvements, and a measure of protection to American manufactures. He also favored strongly the independence of the South American republics. He supported the Missouri Compromise of 1820, and from that time on to the end of his life made it the central purpose of his public career to devise measures to reconcile the slave States and the free States and to pacify the antagonism of the North and South; he was called "the Great Pacificator."



VIEW IN TEACHERS' SECTION



Henry Clay

In the presidential election of 1824 he gave his support to John Quincy Adams and [illegible] contest began the bitter political [illegible] tween himself and Andrew Jackson [illegible] ended only with life itself. He was [illegible] retary of State during the entire term of John Quincy Adams, and on Jackson's [illegible] in 1829 retired to his farm at Ashland, Kentucky. At this time the opponents of [illegible] began to be called National Republicans or Whigs, the latter name prevailing. Clay was reëlected to the United States Senate. He opposed Jackson for the presidency in 1832, but was defeated. [illegible] gress, he offered successfully [illegible] promise measure which gradually reduced import charges. When Jackson removed the United States money [illegible] States bank Clay secured [illegible] Senate of a vote of censure, [illegible] wards expunged.

In 1841, the Whig party [illegible] from the support of Tyler, [illegible] support certain party measures, [illegible] left the Senate. [illegible] party was unanimous [illegible] nated for President [illegible] under Birney caused [illegible]

In the presidential election of 1824 he gave his support to John Quincy Adams, and in this contest began the bitter political hostility between himself and Andrew Jackson, which ended only with life itself. He served as Secretary of State during the entire term of John Quincy Adams, and on Jackson's inauguration in 1829 retired to his farm at Ashland, Kentucky. At this time the opponents of Jackson began to be called National Republicans and Whigs, the latter name prevailing. In 1831 Clay was reëlected to the United States Senate. He opposed Jackson for the Presidency in 1832, but was defeated. Returning to Congress, he offered, successfully, his tariff compromise measure which gradually reduced the import charges. When Jackson removed all the United States moneys from the United States bank, Clay secured the passage in the Senate of a vote of censure, which was afterwards expunged.

In 1841, the Whigs under Clay withdrew from the support of Tyler, who had failed to support certain party measures. In 1842, Clay left the Senate. His popularity in his own party was unbounded. In 1844, he was nominated for President, but the antislavery men under Birney caused him to lose New York

and the election. Clay was opposed to the Mexican war. One of his sons, however, served in the army and was slain at Buena Vista. In 1849, Clay, as in his early manhood, recommended to the people of Kentucky the gradual emancipation of slaves. In December, 1849, Clay for the last time reëntered the Senate, and in 1850 secured the enactment of his compromise measures concerning slavery and the new territories, including the Fugitive Slave Law. He died at Washington June 29, 1852, cherishing the belief that the slavery question was definitely settled. His tomb is at Lexington, Kentucky.

II

"Wherever our seamen shall ride out a tempest in safety, protected by the piers and breakwaters of our Atlantic or inland harbors, wherever internal trade shall find a highway opened for it over mountains or through morasses by the engineer's science and the laborer's sturdy arm, wherever industry shall see its pursuits diversified and its processes perfected through naturalization among us of new arts or the diffusion of manufacturing efficiency, there shall henceforth arise in the hearts of grateful freemen enduring monuments to the

genius, the patriotism, the statesmanship, the beneficence of our beloved Henry Clay."

HORACE GREELEY.[1]

"And where our own rude valleys smile,
And temple-spire and lofty pile
Crown, like the fashion of a dream,
The slope of every mountain stream—
Where Industry and Plenty meet—
Twin brothers in the crowded street—
Each spire and mansion, upward sent,
Shall be thy fitting monument."

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

"If any man ever loved his country and devoted all the energies of his mind and soul to promote its welfare and secure its lasting union, that man was the illustrious Senator from Kentucky, whose eloquent pleadings were household words for nearly half a century through the length and breadth of the land."

JOHN LORD.[2]

"Take him for all in all, we must regard him as the first of American orators, but posterity will not assign him that rank, because posterity will not hear that matchless voice,

[1] Sargent's *Life and Public Services of Henry Clay*, 1852, Auburn, N. Y.

[2] *Beacon Lights of History*, 1894.

will not see those large gestures, those striking attitudes, that grand manner."

JAMES PARTON (1866).[1]

"Of our greatest statesmen, Madison is the one who held Henry Clay in the highest esteem, and in conversation freely applauded him, because on all occasions he manifested a fixed purpose to prevent a conflict between the States. In the character of Clay that which will commend him most to posterity is his love of the Union, or, to take a more comprehensive form of expression, his patriotism, his love for his whole country. He repeatedly declares in his letters that on crossing the ocean to serve in a foreign land, every tie of party was forgotten and that he knew himself only as an American. At home he could be impetuous, swift in decision, unflinching, of an imperative will, and yet in his action as a guiding statesman whenever measures came up that threatened to rend the continent in twain he was inflexible in his resolve to uphold the Constitution and the Union."

GEORGE BANCROFT (1885).[2]

[1] *North American Review*, vol. 102, p. 147.
[2] *Century Magazine*, vol. viii, p. 479.

DANIEL WEBSTER

1782–1852

I profess, in my career hitherto, to have kept steadily in view the prosperity and honor of the whole country, and the preservation of our Federal Union.

I

DANIEL WEBSTER, born in Salisbury, New Hampshire, on January 18, 1782, was the second son of Ebenezer and Abigail Eastman Webster. His earliest known ancestor, Thomas Webster, settled in New Hampshire in 1636. Daniel was physically weak as a child, and received a great part of his early intellectual training from his mother. He was very timid in declamation. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1801, and was admitted to the Boston bar in 1805.

After practising law in Boscawen and Portsmouth in his native State, he entered Congress in May, 1813, where he served on the Committee of Foreign Relations. In 1816 he

removed to Boston, and within three years acquired a national reputation as an advocate. One of his most celebrated speeches was made in the Dartmouth College case. His contention was that the action of the Legislature of of New Hampshire in voiding the college charter was equal to impairing a contract, which the State had no right to do. This view of Webster's was upheld by the Supreme Court. On great memorial occasions, also, he was conspicuous in eloquence.

From 1823 to 1827 he served again in the House of Representatives; from 1827 to 1841 and again from 1845 to 1850 he was a member of the Senate. His matchless oratory and debating powers were largely occupied between 1830 and 1847 in maintaining the doctrine of the sovereignty of the federal government and the supremacy of the Union against the doctrine of State's rights and nullification. In many cases his analytical power and his splendid faculty of statement successfully and fundamentally established legal principles affecting the relation of the rights of States to those of the general government. He served as Secretary of State under W. H. Harrison and under Tyler, and later under Fillmore, settling difficult matters, such

as the Maine boundary, the British claim of the right of impressment, and the extradition question. He left the Cabinet and returned to the Senate in 1845. In his last years he labored vainly to keep Northern and Southern Whigs united in sentiment. He sought but failed to receive the presidential nomination from the Whig convention in 1852, and died at Marshfield, Mass., on October 24, 1852. His son Fletcher was slain at the second battle of Bull Run, August 30, 1862.

II

"There he stands before us, grandly, vividly, with all his glories and all his failings. The uppermost thought as we look at him is of his devotion to the Union, and of the great work which he did in strengthening and building up the national sentiment."

HENRY CABOT LODGE (1882).[1]

"Who that was even confessedly provincial was ever so identified with anything local as Daniel Webster was with the spindles of Lowell and the quarries of Quincy, with Faneuil Hall, Bunker Hill, Forefathers' Day, Plymouth

[1] *Life of Daniel Webster*, Boston, 1889.



brows, like dull anthracite furnaces needing only to be blown, the mastiff mouth, accurately closed; I have not traced so much silent, *Berserkir rage* that I can remember in any other man." THOMAS CARLYLE (1839).

"Nature had quite gifted him with great powers of mind, coupled with warm and generous feelings. His intellect enabled him to comprehend the mighty and manifest interests of humanity contained within the Federal Union, and his heart was large enough to embrace them all. Before or since Webster New England has had no such champion or representative, but he gained no victory for her at the cost of the other portions of his country; and in all the loving praise and manly defence of his own home, in no speech or letter, wherever uttered or written, not a thought or expression belittling or derogatory to the reputation or wounding to the self-love of any other portion of his fellow-countrymen have I found."

THOMAS J. BAYARD (1882).[1]

"Such eminence and such hold on the public mind as he attained demand extraordinary

[1] Oration on Daniel Webster, Commemoration at Dartmouth College, June 28, 1882.

general intellectual power, adequate mental culture, an impressive, attractive, energetic, and great character, and extraordinary specific power, also, of influencing the convictions and actions of others by speech. These all he had." RUFUS CHOATE (1853).[1]

[1] Discourse delivered before the Faculty, Students, and Alumni of Darmouth College, July 27, 1853.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

1809–1865

With malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in.

I

ABRAHAM LINCOLN first saw the light on February 12, 1809, in Hardin County, Kentucky. His parents were Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, natives of Virginia. Lincoln's paternal ancestors came into Virginia from Pennsylvania. In 1817 Lincoln's father moved into what is now Spencer County, Indiana.

His formal training in elementary branches, all told, did not exceed six months' instruction at a common school. In 1828 he worked his way to New Orleans on a flatboat. Two years later the Lincolns removed to Macon County, Illinois. Here much hard work in clearing was necessary, and it was from his

exploits at this time that Lincoln obtained the sobriquet, "the Rail-Splitter." After another voyage on a flatboat to New Orleans he took charge of a country store at New Salem, and set himself to the task of self-teaching in an earnest and systematic way. In 1831 he was a captain in the Black Hawk War, then served as postmaster of New Salem, and subsequently became a deputy county surveyor of Sangamon County, Ill. In the years 1834, 1836, 1838, 1840, Lincoln was elected to the Legislature of Illinois. In 1836 he was admitted to the bar. In 1846 he was elected to Congress as a Whig.

Lincoln's national career began after 1854, in which year the repeal of the Missouri Compromise reopened the entire subject of slavery and its indefinite extension in new Territories. These questions were discussed in 1858 in a series of joint debates between Senator Douglas and Abraham Lincoln, whose clearness and earnestness made a deep impression on the country. On June 16th of this year Lincoln said:

"A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved, — I do not expect the house to fall, — but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other."

In May, 1860, Lincoln was nominated for the Presidency over William H. Seward, and elected on November 6, 1860, receiving the votes of 180 electors in the Electoral College. He took his seat at Washington March 4, 1861, having escaped a plot for his assassination on his way thither. In his inaugural address he announced his purpose to maintain throughout the country the authority of the national government. When Fort Sumter capitulated on April 13, 1861, to the military forces of South Carolina, Lincoln called for seventy-five thousand volunteers. Earnestly striving to hold the Unionists of the border States, Lincoln proceeded conservatively in the matter of Emancipation. Lee's defeat at Antietam, in 1862, settled his final resolution, and on January 1, 1863, he issued his Proclamation of Emancipation. He firmly refused to be drawn into any war with England or France, but, on the other hand, he declined French offers of mediation between North and South, made in the earlier part of 1863. He was reëlected in November, 1864, receiving the votes of 212 electors in the Electoral College, to 21 for McClellan. On February 3, 1865, he attended a Peace Conference with Southern Commissioners at Hampton Roads — a meeting from

which there were no definite results. On April 14, 1865, a short time after the military resistance of the seceding States had collapsed under the blows delivered by Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, Abraham Lincoln was assassinated by a fanatical actor, John Wilkes Booth, in Ford's Theatre, Washington, and expired on the day following at 7 A.M., April 15, 1865. He was married in 1842 to Mary Todd of Kentucky. The Honorable Robert Lincoln is the only survivor of his immediate family.

II

"Our children shall behold his fame,
The kindly, earnest, brave, foreseeing man,
Sagacious, patient, dreading praise, not blame,
New birth of our new soil, the first American."
JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, 1865.

"The glory of Lincoln, like that of Washington, has nothing in it dazzling or grandiose, it is the quiet halo which rests round the upright, self-devoted, unwavering, and unwearying performances of the hardest public duty. But its quiet light will shine steadily when many a meteor that has flamed in history

has been turned, by the judgment of sounder morality, to darkness."

GOLDWIN SMITH (1865).

Macmillan's Magazine.

"Here was no place for a holiday magistrate, or fair-weather sailor; the new pilot was hurried to the helm in a tornado. In four years—four years of battle days—his endurance, his fertility of resources, his magnanimity, were sorely tried and never found wanting. There, by his courage, his justice, his even temper, his fertile counsel, his humanity, he stood an heroic figure in the centre of an heroic epoch. He is the true history of the American people in his time." RALPH WALDO EMERSON (1865).

"Je ne crois pas que l'eloquence moderne ait jamais rien produit de plus élevé que les discours prononcée par lui sur la tombe des soldats morts a Gettysburg: il atteint la simplicité grandiose, le souffle austere et patriotique de l'antiquité mais on y sent èn même temps l'emotion d'une âme humain et chretienne in face des horreurs de la guerre civile."

DUVERGIER DE HAURANNE.

Revue de Deux Mondes, January, 1865.[1]

[1] "I do not believe that modern eloquence has ever produced anything more lofty than the discourse pronounced by him at the tomb

"Peace to the ashes of our departed friend, the friend of his country, and of his race. He was happy in his life, for he was the restorer of the republic; he was happy in his death, for his martyrdom will plead forever for the Union of the States and the Freedom of Man."

GEORGE BANCROFT (Memorial Address in the Capitol, 1865).

"One of the finest poems on the occasion of his death was that in which the London *Punch* made its manly recantation of the slanders with which it had pursued him for four years:

'Beside this corpse that bears, for winding sheet,
The Stars and Stripes he lived to rear anew,
Between the mourners at his head and feet,
Say, scurrile jester, is there room for you?'

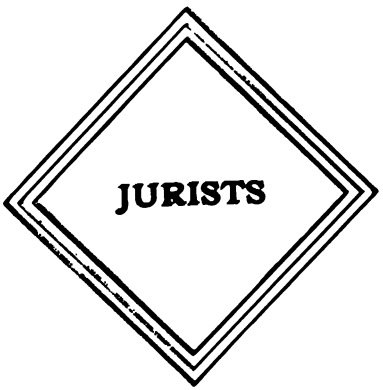
'Yes, he had lived to shame me from my sneer,
To lame my pencil, and confuse my pen,
To make me own this hind of princes peer,
This rail-splitter a true-born king of men.'"

NICOLAY and HAY'S *Life of Abraham Lincoln* (1890).

of the soldiers who died at Gettysburg: he attains the grand simplicity, the severe and patriotic breath, of antiquity, but there is felt at the same time the emotion of a Christian and humane soul facing the horrors of civil war."



STATESMEN'S CORNER LOOKING NORTH


JURISTS

JOHN MARSHALL

1755–1835

The Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, are supreme; they control the constitutions and laws of the respective States and cannot be controlled by them.

I

JOHN MARSHALL, son of Thomas Marshall, a Colonel in the American Revolution, was born in Fauquier County, in the colony of Virginia, on September 24, 1755. His father was an officer of distinction who enjoyed the confidence of Washington. He gave his son a fair liberal education in a noted private school in Westmoreland County, where he was a fellow-pupil with James Monroe. John Marshall at eighteen began the study of Blackstone, but he soon laid aside this pursuit to serve in the War of the Revolution. He saw hard fighting at the Brandywine, at Monmouth, Stony Point, and Paulus Hook. In 1781 he resigned his commission, and, resuming the study of law,

soon gained eminence both at the bar and in the councils of Virginia. To him in great measure was due the acceptance by Virginia of the United States Constitution. He was always an earnest and effective supporter of Washington's administration.

At forty-one he was at the head of the Virginia bar, and in August, 1795, declined the Attorney-Generalship tendered him by Washington. In 1797 he went as envoy to France, associated with Gerry and Pinckney, but, finding negotiations with Talleyrand impossible, returned in June, 1798. In 1799 he was elected to Congress, where his defence of President John Adams in an extradition case laid the foundation of the law concerning this matter. In the latter part of John Adams's administration he served as Secretary of State. On January 20, 1801, he was named for Chief Justice of the United States and adorned this high office till his death in 1835. His decisions have in great measure established and determined the constitutional law of our land. He often said that, if he was worthy of remembrance, his biography would be found in his decisions in the Supreme Court. In 1807 he presided at the trial of Aaron Burr. At seventy-four he took an active part in the convention for re-

vising the State Constitution of Virginia. His vacations he passed mainly in his private home at Richmond, and on his estate on Oak Hill. He died at Philadelphia on July 6, 1835, having almost completed his eightieth year, and was buried in the New Burying Ground of Richmond, Virginia, now called Shockhoe Hill Cemetery.

II

"He seized as it were by intuition the very spirit of juridical doctrines, though cased up in the armor of centuries, and he discussed authorities as if the very minds of the judges themselves stood disembodied before him. But his peculiar triumph was in the exposition of constitutional law. It was here that he stood confessedly without a rival, whether we regard his thorough knowledge of our civil and political history, his admirable powers of illustration and generalization, his scrupulous integrity and exactness in interpretation, or his consummate skill in moulding his own genius into its elements, as if they had constituted the exclusive study of his life. His proudest epitaph may be written in a simple line: Here lies the expounder of the Constitution of the United States."

JUSTICE STORY (October 15, 1835).

"Of the three envoys the conduct of Marshall alone has been entirely satisfactory, and ought to be marked by the most decided approbation of the public. He has raised the American people in their own esteem, and if the influence of truth and justice, reason and argument, is not lost in Europe, he has raised the consideration of the United States in that quarter of the world."

JOHN ADAMS (1798).

"Though his authority as Chief Justice of the United States was protracted far beyond the ordinary term of public life, no man dared to covet his place, or express a wish to see it filled by another. Even the spirit of party respected the unsullied purity of the Judge, and the fame of the Chief Justice has justified the wisdom of the Constitution and reconciled the jealousy of Freedom to the Independence of the Judiciary."

ADDRESS OF THE CHARLESTON BAR (1835).

"It was in applying these principles to each case as it arose that his great powers were displayed; the extraordinary penetration which seized upon its vital issues, the acuteness which distinguished and the patience which disen-

tangled truth from fallacy, the breadth of view which overlooked its remote consequence and the power of luminous statement, which not only justified the conclusions reached in the particular case, but made plain their application to cases yet to arise. And so, as Professor Bryce has felicitously said: 'The Constitution seemed not so much to rise under his hands to its full stature, as to be gradually unveiled by him till it stood revealed in the harmonious perfection of the form which its framers had designed.' (*The American Commonwealth*, vol. i., p. 385.)

"But nothing is more impressive or more characteristic in his opinions, to whatever subject they relate, than the serenely impartial spirit in which he expounds the law, seeking truth and justice for their own sake, but apparently unconscious of any other end in view. The course of his thought, the sweep of his argument, is like the stately flight of an eagle through the upper air, whose keen and powerful vision takes in every object in the broad landscape, but from a height at which the sounds of bustle and turmoil have died away."

HON. HENRY HITCHCOCK (1889).
Address at the University of Michigan.

JAMES KENT

1763–1847

We ought not to separate the science of public law from that of ethics. States or bodies politic are to be considered as moral persons having a public will capable and free to do right and wrong.

I

JAMES KENT was born in Frederick, in what is now a part of Putnam County, New York, on July 31, 1763. Both his grandfather and father were graduates of Yale. James Kent was himself graduated from Yale in 1781. He was one of the founders of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. Entering upon the study of law, he was admitted to practice as an attorney in 1785, and as a counsellor in 1787, settling in Poughkeepsie. For some years in earlier manhood he gave much time to reading the Latin and Greek classics and French and English writers. In April, 1793, he removed to New York. In the winters of 1794–96 he delivered lectures on law in Columbia College. His introductory



SOUTH HALF OF COLONNADE

From West Lawn

lecture was printed late in 1794, and was in a measure the literary beginning of United States jurisprudence. The title-page reads: "An Introductory Lecture to a Course of Law Lectures delivered November 17, 1794, by James Kent, Esq., Professor of Law in Columbia College. Published at the request of the Trustees. New York: Printed by Francis Childs, 1794." On page 13 he said: "The power in the Judicial, of determining the constitutionality of Laws, is necessary to preserve the equilibrium of the government, and prevent usurpations of one part, upon another: and of all the parts of government the Legislative body is by far the most impetuous and powerful." Governor John Jay esteemed him highly and in 1796 appointed him a master in Chancery. In 1797 he was appointed Recorder, and in 1798 was placed on the bench of the Supreme Court, residing at Albany; while in this position he acted as joint editor of the Revised Statutes of New York. He became on July 2, 1804, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New York State. His written opinions became fundamental in the development of American jurisprudence. Becoming Chancellor of the State of New York on February 25, 1814, he really laid the

foundations of equity jurisprudence for the country.

Retiring in 1823, at the age of sixty, according to the requirement of the statute, he returned to New York City as Chamber Counsel, and resumed his lectures on law. The first edition of his *Commentaries on American Law* appeared in several volumes from 1826 to 1830. Of this eminent work, the sixth edition appeared shortly before his death. He died in New York on December 12, 1847. His son, William Kent, was associated with ex-Attorney-General Benjamin Franklin Butler in the beginning of law instruction in New York University in 1837–38.

II

"The success of this work was almost as great as that of Blackstone. It was not so eagerly welcomed, so enthusiastically received by the community at large, but it was far better received by the profession. To them it was indeed a valuable gift; and its value was acknowledged by all. If it is surprising that so severe and long-continued a controversy could exist about a law book, as that which began with the first appearance of Blackstone

and accompanied it through nearly the whole of its history; it is hardly less surprising that a great book like Kent's could be received at once by such a doubting and denying generation as that of lawyers, and quietly obtain universal favor, with nothing of doubt, nothing of denial, and nothing of reaction."

T. PARSONS.

North American Review, January, 1852.

"The fate of Kent in this respect has, however, been exceptional: his book made him a reputation which flourishes, vaguely enough to be sure, among thousands who never heard of Lord Hardwicke or Chief Justice Marshall."

R. GRAY.

North American Review, April, 1824.

"When I think of the good which you have done in promoting the study of jurisprudence, by the publication of your Commentaries and by your high example, — I say nothing of the sweet influence of your social character and the important bearings of your long judicial life,—I cannot but envy you the feeling which you must enjoy. The mighty tribute of gratitude is silently offered to you from every student of the law in our whole country.

There is not one who has found his tiresome way cleared and delighted by the companionship of your labors, who would not speak as I do if he had the privilege of addressing you."

CHARLES SUMNER (January 1, 1837).

Memoirs of James Kent.

"It is certainly no injustice to others nor flattery to you to say that your name and that of the great man whose loss we have lately been called to deplore (Judge Story) were oftener mentioned by the jurists of England with whom I have had the honor to be acquainted than those of any of our countrymen. I was led to think that an estimate of the weight of your authority and of his had been formed in the House of Lords and in Westminster Hall, which might be called generous, if it were not so entirely just."

EDWARD EVERETT (October 31, 1845).

JOSEPH STORY

1779–1845

The founders of the Constitution, with profound wisdom, laid the corner-stone of our national republic in the permanent independence of the judicial establishment.

I

JOSEPH STORY, born at Marblehead, Mass., September 18, 1779, was the son of Dr. Elisha Story, an enthusiastic devotee of the cause of American freedom. Joseph was graduated from Harvard in 1798, and studied law under Sewall and Putnam. He began practice at Salem, and evinced from the first a strong taste for historical jurisprudence. He entered the State Legislature in 1805 and in 1808 defended Jefferson's embargo; subsequently, however, as a member of the House at Washington he endeavored to secure a repeal of that measure. In 1811 he became Speaker of the Massachusetts House, and in November of that year accepted from President Madison a seat in

the Supreme Court of the United States, with Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island for his circuit.

His decisions greatly developed and established the admiralty law of the United States. In 1819 he effectively denounced the slave trade that was still carried on from some ports of New England. In the same year he delivered his famous opinion on the Dartmouth College case (see Webster). In 1829 he accepted the Dane Professorship of Law at Harvard, and settled at Cambridge. His splendid powers as a teacher of law speedily gave dignity to the professorship which he held. He acted as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court after Marshall's death in 1835, until the appointment of Roger P. Taney, and again, in 1844, during an illness of the latter. Story was the most prolific writer of legal works of his time, his publications appearing from 1809 to 1843. They rank with our highest authorities in law, and have passed through many editions; some of them have been translated into German, French, and Spanish. Eminent among these works are his *Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States*, in three volumes, 1833; *Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence*, two volumes, 1835–

36; *Commentaries on the Conflict of Laws*, Boston, 1834.

He died at Cambridge, September 10, 1845. His statue in Mount Auburn was designed by his gifted son, William Wetmore Story.

II

"In the liberal application of legal principles to the new combinations and requirements of modern society, he was perhaps superior to all his predecessors, not even excepting Lord Mansfield. According to Lord Bacon, 'Judges ought to remember that their office is "ius dicere," not "ius dare," to interpret the law, not to make it.' No great lawyer ever adhered to this important precept more constantly and more conscientiously than Judge Story, but no liberal thinker ever entertained more enlightened views of the function of his office. The letter of the law as interpreted by the genius of Story became instinct with a catholic and beneficent spirit, and the crabbed forms and technical proceedings, so crude and unmanageable in other hands, became symmetry and beauty. . . . Though at times a little diffuse in his style, his vast erudition is always subordinate to the clearness and cogency of his reasoning,

and with an excellence peculiarly characteristic of first-rate ability, his works are alike instructive to the merest tyro and suggestive to the most profound jurists. He is the Herschel or the Humboldt of the law."

The Athenæum, February 21, 1852.

"I survey with increased astonishment, your extensive, minute, exact, and familiar knowledge of the English legal writers in every department of the law. A similar testimony to your juridical learning, I make no doubt, would be offered by the lawyers of France and Germany as well as of America, and we should all concur in placing you at the head of the jurists of the present age."

LORD JUSTICE CAMPBELL (September 21, 1842).

Life of Joseph Story, 1851.

"Pray offer my best respects to Judge Story, and assure him that nothing in my judicial life has given me more pleasure than to know that the proceedings of the Court of the Queen's Bench in the Privilege case has met with his approbation. It is highly gratifying to receive his elucidation of the passage quoted from our year books."

LORD JUSTICE DENMAN (September 29, 1840).



THE PALISADES AND THE HUDSON

Looking north from the Hall of Fame



VIEW FROM SOLDIERS' SECTION LOOKING WEST

[illegible] Professor Story by his able and diligent [illegible] has rendered to the country a great service, not only to his contemporaries, but also, in a still higher degree, to the European publicists, among whom a work will receive an honorable place as ready, exact, and will be enduring.

Professor Francis Wayland, Providence.

[illegible]

"Professor Story, by his able and diligent labors, has without doubt done a great service, not only to his countrymen, but also, in a still higher degree, to the European publicists, among whom his work will receive an honorable fame, as readily awarded as it will be enduring."

PROFESSOR ROBERT MOHL, Tübingen.

"There is no purer pride of country, than that in which we may indulge, when we see America paying back the great debt of civilization, learning, and science to Europe. In this high return of light for light, and mind for mind, in this august reckoning and accounting between the intellect of nations, Joseph Story was destined by Providence to act, and did act an important part. Acknowledging, as we all acknowledge, our obligations to the original success of English law, as well as of civil liberty, we have seen in our generation copious and salutary streams turning and running backward, replenishing their original fountains, and giving a brighter and fresher green to the fields of English jurisprudence."

DANIEL WEBSTER (1845).

"His works have been received with praise in the journals of England, Scotland, Ireland,

France, and Germany. They have been cited as authorities in all the courts of Westminster Hall; and one of the ablest and most learned jurists of the age, whose honorable career at the bar has conducted him to the peerage, Lord Campbell, in the course of a debate in the House of Lords, characterized their author as the first of living writers on the law."

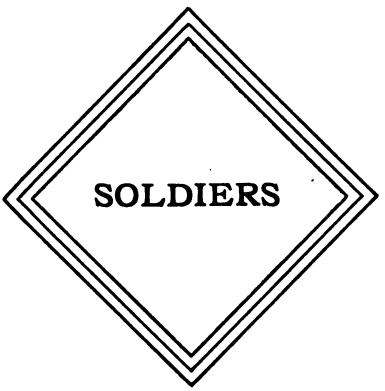
CHARLES SUMNER (1845).

"Le nombre des jurisconsultes qui savent si bien réunir le profonde erudition, le sens pratique qui saisit si bien les points saillants, la clarté du développement, et l'art d'analyser les questions les plus delicates, est petit. On est d'accord que les ouvrages de M. Justice Story sont classiques." [1]

PROFESSOR MITTERMAIER.

Heidelberg, October 20, 1846.

[1] "The number of jurists who know so well how to unite profound erudition, the practical sense which seizes so well salient points, clearness of development, and the art of analyzing the most delicate questions, is small. All are agreed that the works of Mr. Justice Story are classic."


SOLDIERS

ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT

1822–1885

I determined, first, to use the greatest number of troops practicable; second, to hammer continuously against the enemy until by mere attrition, if in no other way, there should be nothing left to him but submission.

I

THE Grant family was of Scottish extraction. The founder of the American branch, Matthew Grant, arrived in Dorchester, Mass., in May, 1630. Ulysses Simpson (christened Hiram Ulysses) Grant, oldest son of Jesse Grant and Hannah Simpson, was born on April 27, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio, not far from Cincinnati. After working on his father's farm and in his father's tannery, he received a cadetship at West Point in 1839, where he gained good standing in mathematics and was unexcelled in horsemanship. He served with distinction in the Mexican War, both in the operations from the Rio Grande and in those from Vera Cruz. He

became First Lieutenant soon after the entry into the City of Mexico, September, 1847. In August, 1848, he was married to Miss Julia Dent, of St. Louis. In 1852 he was ordered to the Pacific coast and became Captain, August 5, 1853. Dissatisfied with life at military posts, he resigned his commission in 1854, and returned to a farm near St. Louis, where he also occupied himself as a dealer in real estate. In April, 1860, he accepted a position in his father's leather business at Galena, Illinois.

Returning to the army in 1861, he first served as a mustering officer under Governor Yates, but on June 21, 1861, was appointed Colonel of the 21st Infantry of Illinois. Ordered to Missouri, he was, on August 7th, appointed Brigadier-General of volunteers; on September 7th he seized Paducah. Two months later he fought the Confederates in a spirited engagement at Belmont, Mo., though he had to retire to the east bank of the Mississippi. Gradually assuming greater responsibilities, he undertook the siege, and on February 6, 1862, received the capitulation, of Fort Henry on the Tennessee. On February 15th he captured Fort Donelson on the Cumberland, with 14,623 prisoners and 65 cannon. This was the first marked success of the national arms.

Soon afterward he was made Major-General of volunteers.

On April 6th and 7th of the same year he fought the Confederates at Shiloh on the Tennessee, forcing Beauregard to retire to Corinth, nineteen miles away. On July 17th Halleck, who had assumed command, withdrew to Washington, and on October 25th Grant was assigned to the Department of the Tennessee. After long and difficult operations, Grant shut up Pemberton in Vicksburg on the Mississippi. The regular siege was begun on May 23, 1863, and on July 4th Pemberton surrendered with 31,600 men. Grant was made a Major-General of regulars, and Congress presented him with a gold medal.

In October, 1863, he was made commander of the entire Department of the Mississippi. In the latter part of that month he came to the support of Thomas, and drove the enemy out of Tennessee. On March 1, 1864, he was nominated Lieutenant-General of the army, receiving his commission from Lincoln on March 9, 1864. On May 5th and 7th he engaged Lee in sanguinary but indecisive struggles in the Wilderness of Virginia. This was followed by the general engagement at Cold Harbor, May 27th, which

resulted even more disastrously for the national arms. Later he moved towards Petersburg, much harassed by the diversions organized by Lee, which threatened Washington itself. Meanwhile Sherman reached the seacoast on December 14th, and operations were vigorously carried forward throughout the winter, no rest being given to the weakened enemy. Sheridan moved east from the Shenandoah Valley in March, 1865, and joined the Army of the Potomac. Sherman at the same time moved north and reached Goldsboro, N. C., March 23, 1865.

Early in April Sheridan won a victory at Five Forks, and Grant, on April 2d, successfully stormed the defences of Petersburg. On April 3d the troops of the Union entered Richmond. Lee, who was trying to move towards Danville, was hard pursued and checked at all points, and, on April 9th, surrendered at Appomattox. Grant conceded generous terms to his adversary, and after the peace exerted his influence on behalf of the widest possible application of amnesty.

On May 20, 1868, he was nominated for the Presidency at Chicago, and received two hundred and fourteen electoral votes to Seymour's eighty. On March 30, 1870, the Fifteenth



VIEW FROM SOLDIERS' SECTION LOOKING NORTH OVER SPUYTEN DUYVIL

Not Found

Amendment of the Constitution was declared in force. The public debt was refunded at a lower rate of interest. In September, 1872, the "Alabama Claims" of the United States were settled, Great Britain paying $15,500,000. In 1872 Grant was reëlected, receiving two hundred and eighty-six electoral votes. On April 22, 1874, he vetoed the "Inflation Bill" and urged the resumption of specie payments, and in January, 1875, the "Resumption Act" was passed. During his two terms the public debt was reduced by $450,000,000 and the annual interest charge was brought down from $160,000,000 to $100,000,000.

In May, 1877, he sailed for Europe, visiting England and the other main seats of European civilization, Egypt, Palestine, India and China, and Japan, finally reaching San Francisco on September 20, 1879. In August, 1881, he settled in New York City. Undertaking some banking ventures he lost heavily through the dishonesty of his partners. His last efforts were devoted to providing for his family through the preparation of his memoirs. He expired on July 23, 1885, at Mount MacGregor near Saratoga, from a malignant disease which he had borne with rare patience and fortitude. His mausoleum on the Riverside Drive in

New York bears his noble words, "Let Us Have Peace."

II

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
"WASHINGTON, April 30, 1864.

"LIEUTENANT GENERAL GRANT:

"Not expecting to see you again before the spring campaign opens, I wish to express, in this way, my entire satisfaction with what you have done up to this time, so far as I understand it. The particulars of your plans I neither know, or seek to know. You are vigilant and selfreliant; and, pleased with this, I wish not to obtrude any constraints or restraints upon you. While I am very anxious that any great disaster, or the capture of our men in great numbers, shall be avoided, I know these points are less likely to escape your attention than they would be mine. If there is anything wanting which is within my power to give, do not fail to let me know it.

"And now with a brave army and a just cause, may God sustain you.

"Yours, very truly,
"A. LINCOLN."

"But a leader to use these capable and intelligent forces, to use all the vast resources of

the North, was needed, a leader wise, cool, bold, persevering, and at the same, time as Cardinal Mazarin says, *heureux*, and such a leader the United States found in General Grant."

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

[At the battle of the Wilderness] "Suddenly an *aide-de-camp* rode up in great haste from the front and announced, all out of breath, that Hancock had been driven in and absolutely cut to pieces. This was the turning-point of the battle of the Wilderness; one officer actually burst into tears; Meade looked very black; but Grant simply remarked, "I don't believe it," and went on whittling the stick he had carried around during the day. Was this mere dogged obstinacy? Or was it simply such an acquaintance with the condition of the battle, and such a judgment based on the qualities which Hancock and his command had already displayed as made him certain of the falsity of that intelligence? Instead of withdrawing Hancock at once from his exposed situation, Grant sent him reinforcements and waited for the issue. He was sure that if a momentary check had occurred it would soon be remedied, and so it proved.

The rebels pushed the left hard; indeed they drove it for a while; but Hancock finally rallied his sturdy veterans and drove Longstreet in his turn."

ADAM BADEAU (1868).

"History will be obliged to acknowledge that he was the only man who proved himself able to bring a long and desperate civil war to an end, and will do justice to the ardent patriotism which always animated him, and to the intrepid soul which refused to be crushed even when all his little world stood around him in ruins."

Macmillan's Magazine, vol. 53, p. 169.

"It was a priceless blessing to the Republic that the era of the Rebellion did not breed a Marius and a Sulla, a Cæsar and a Pompey, or a Charles the First and a Cromwell, but that the power to which the destinies were intrusted was wielded by a Lincoln and a Grant."

HORACE PORTER (1885).

DAVID GLASCOE FARRAGUT

1801–1870

As to being prepared for defeat, I certainly am not. Any man who is prepared for defeat would be half defeated before he commenced. I hope for success, shall do all in my power to secure it, and trust to God for the rest.

I

DAVID GLASCOE FARRAGUT was born near Knoxville, Tenn., on July 5, 1801. His father, George Farragut, a native of Minorca, in the Balearic Islands, served for a time as sailing-master in the United States Navy, on the Gulf of Mexico. Commodore Porter in 1808 sent the son to school at Chester, Pa., the residence of the Porters. On December 17, 1810, David was appointed midshipman, sailing with Captain Porter on the *Essex*, though he went to school at Newport in the winter. In the War of 1812, Farragut served on the *Essex*, seeing action March 24, 1814, in Porter's naval contest with two English men-of-war in the harbor of

Valparaiso. In 1815 and 1816 he went to the Mediterranean, and remained a long time at Tunis, giving himself to study. In 1822 he visited the Gulf of Mexico for the first time. Three years afterward he became lieutenant in the navy. In January, 1833, he was on the *Natchez* in Charleston Harbor, during the nullification troubles. From 1834 to 1838 he served at Norfolk and Washington. In 1841 he became Commander. The Mexican War offered him no opportunity for real naval operations, but in 1854 he was sent to the Pacific and fitted out at the north end of San Francisco Bay the Mare Island navy yard.

In the winter of 1860 and 1861, being under waiting orders at Norfolk, he determined to abide by the Union, and served at first on a retiring board, which sat at Brooklyn. On February 2, 1862, he sailed from Hampton Roads to force the defences of the Mississippi, below New Orleans, with the purpose of taking that city. On April 24th, Farragut, on his flagship, the *Hartford*, passed Forts Jackson and St. Philip, destroyed the Confederate fleet, silenced, on the 25th, the Chalmette batteries, and secured the surrender of New Orleans. On July 16, 1862, he was made Rear-Admiral.

Later, he aided in the investment of Port Hudson, which surrendered on July 8, 1863. Farragut sailed for New York and rested five months while his flagship, the *Hartford*, was refitted. She had been hit two hundred and forty times during the nineteen months of service. On August 5, 1864, he sailed through the torpedo defences of Mobile Bay, past Forts Morgan and Gaines, and secured the surrender of the powerful ram *Tennessee*, after desperate fighting, in which the work of our monitors proved decisive. A few days later the forts surrendered. The movements of blockade-runners were now definitely stopped. In December, 1864, the city of New York presented him with a purse of $50,000, as a token of gratitude. On December 23d, Lincoln signed his commission as Vice-Admiral, and on July 25, 1866, he started on a long tour of European waters on the *Franklin*, and was everywhere received with the honors due to the foremost seaman of the time. He passed away peacefully on August 14, 1870, at Portsmouth, N. H., where he was spending the summer as the guest of his old fleet captain, Alexander M. Pennock. His remains were laid at Woodlawn Cemetery, New York City.

II

"Hull, Bainbridge, Porter,—where are they?
The answering billows roll,
Still bright in memory's sunset ray,
God rest each gallant soul!
A brighter name must dim their light
With more than noontide ray—
The Viking of the River Fight,
The Conqueror of the Bay.
I give the name that fits him best—
Ay, better than his own—
The Sea-King of the sovereign West,
Who made his mast a throne."

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES (July 5, 1865).

"Though not obtruded on the public, his home letters evince how constantly the sense of this dependence was present to his thoughts; and he has left on record that, in the moment of greatest danger to his career, his spirit turned instinctively to God before gathering up its energies into that sublime impulse, whose lustre, as the years go by, will more and more outshine his other deeds as the crowning glory of them all—when the fiery Admiral rallied his staggered column, and led it past the hostile guns and the lost *Tecumseh* into the harbor of Mobile."

CAPTAIN A. T. MAHAN (1892).



VIEW FROM SOLDIERS' SECTION LOOKING NORTHEAST

" His favorite theory was that the best way to save yourself is to injure your adversary. He used to maintain that he would pass forts with anything that would float his guns. His preparation for every attack was most thorough, minute, and painstaking. Nothing was left to chance that could be anticipated. When the time for action came, his composure, quickness of perception, resolution, and command of his fleet proved invincible. The lesson of his life is that his success was no accident."

J. C. PALFREY.

The Nation, January 1, 1880.

" Farragut was our first admiral,—was of a race which has already passed away. He brought to us, in this generation, that high moral grace which made bravery and strength so beautiful in those old days. He bore the burden of responsibility cheerfully, and carried himself through all the vicissitudes of a long struggle with dignified and heroic bearing, and thorough patriotism."

E. K. RAWSON.

The Atlantic, April, 1892.

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The Atlantic, April, 1892.

ROBERT EDWARD LEE

1807–1870

Duty then is the sublimest word in our language. Do your duty in all things. You cannot do more. You should never wish to do less.

I

ROBERT EDWARD LEE was a son of "Light Horse Harry Lee" of Revolutionary fame. Born in Stratford, Westmoreland County, Virginia, on January 19, 1807, he entered West Point at eighteen, and was graduated in 1829, standing second in a class of forty-six. His services in the Mexican War were substantial, and so highly meritorious that he was brevetted Colonel. In 1852 he was appointed commander of West Point, where he introduced important improvements. In 1855 he was stationed on the Texas frontier as Lieutenant-Colonel. He was sent against John Brown at Harper's Ferry in 1859.

Upon the secession of Virginia in April,

1861, he resigned his commission in the army, and followed his State, although reluctantly. He was at once placed in command of the Virginia forces and in May, 1861, made a General of the Confederacy. In the autumn of that year he designed the defences of the South Carolina coast. In March, 1862, he was made Commander-in-Chief of all the Confederate armies. In the same year, when McClellan advanced up the peninsula from Fortress Monroe, Lee by strategy and hard fighting compelled him to retire towards the sea. As a result of his skilful manœuvring, McClellan's movement on Richmond came to naught. In August he defeated Pope at Manassas Junction, having prevented his union with McClellan and thus rendered imperative McClellan's withdrawal from the peninsula. Lee now assumed for himself the rôle of invader and crossed the Potomac on September 5th. Harper's Ferry fell into his hands. On September 16th, he fought McClellan at Antietam, after which Lee withdrew to Winchester, Virginia. At Fredericksburg on the Rappahannock on December 13, 1862, Burnside was disastrously defeated with a loss of thirteen thousand, Lee's loss being but five thousand. Early in May, 1863, Hooker was badly beaten at the battle of

Chancellorsville, largely through Jackson's rear movement, and was forced to retire across the Rappahannock.

Lee now again determined upon offensive strategy, and, crossing the Potomac above Washington, invaded Southern Pennsylvania. On the 1st, 2d, and 3d of July, 1863, Lee attacked the heights of Gettysburg on the right, left, and the centre; Ewell, Longstreet, and Hill were his chief lieutenants. All these assaults proved vain, and Lee, who withdrew in good order, never again crossed the Potomac. In 1864 Lee had a new adversary in Grant, who amid sanguinary struggles worked his way toward Petersburg, south of the Confederate capital. This key to the Confederate position was finally taken by the Union army, and on April 2, 1865, Richmond was abandoned,— the maintenance of the seat of government having been dictated by political considerations, not by the strategical choice of Lee. On April 9, 1865, General Lee surrendered to Grant the remnant of his forces at Appomattox Court House.

After peace was established, General Lee accepted the presidency of Washington College at Lexington, Virginia, where he died on October 12, 1870. He was buried beneath

the chapel, and the name of the institution was changed to Washington and Lee University.

II

"General Lee is one of the prominent characters of American history. The story of his life and the question of the place which he should occupy on the steps of fame are matters of interest to all Americans, on whichever side they may have ranged themselves in our Civil War."

F. W. PALFREY.

The Nation, February 21, 1878.

"In strategy mighty, in battle terrible, in adversity as in prosperity a hero indeed, with the simple devotion to duty and the rare purity of the ideal Christian knight, he joined all the kingly qualities of a leader of men."

C. C. CHESNEY.

Edinburgh Review, April, 1873.

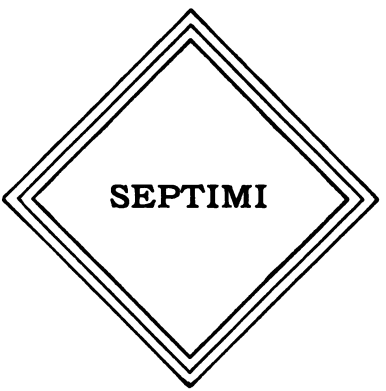
"In America when the great persons of the Civil War shall have died out, Lee will be regarded more as a man than as a soldier. His infinite purity, self-denial, tenderness, and generosity will make his memory more and more

precious to his countrymen when they have purged their minds of the prejudices and animosities which civil war invariably breeds."

Blackwood's Magazine, March, 1872.

" A still more suggestive exhibition of Lee's freedom from rancor was presented in an interview which is thus described by a citizen of the North: 'One day in autumn the writer saw General Lee standing at his gate in Lexington, talking pleasantly to a humbly clad man, who seemed very much pleased at the cordial courtesy of the great chieftain, and turned off, evidently delighted, as I and my companions came up. After exchanging salutations and in answer to my queries, the General said, pointing to the retreating form, " He is one of our old soldiers who is in necessitous circumstances." I took it for granted that it was some Confederate veteran, when the noble-hearted chieftain corrected me by saying, " He fought on the other side, but we must not think of that." ' "

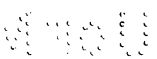
JOHN ESTEN COOKE (1870).


SEPTIMI



VIEW FROM SCIENTISTS' SECTION LOOKING NORTHWEST

Boulevard Lafayette in the distance



GILBERT STUART

1755–1828

The portrait of George Washington was undertaken by me. It had been indeed the object of the most valuable years of my life to obtain the portrait.

I

GILBERT STUART was born in Narragansett, Rhode Island, December 3, 1755. His artistic temperament led him to attempt portraiture, and with fair success, before he was fifteen years of age. From 1770 to 1772 he received instruction from a Scottish painter, Cosmo Alexander, whom in 1772 he accompanied to Edinburgh. But as his patron soon died, he had to return to America amid great privations. He went to London in 1775, but only after several years did he dare to present himself to Benjamin West, who aided him greatly. He supported himself partly by serving as organist in a church. Stuart's portrait of W. Grant, of Congleton, at length brought

him professional reputation. Having married Charlotte Coates in 1786, he went, in 1788, to Dublin, where the leaders of society gave him sittings. He returned to New York in 1795 and made a portrait of John Jay. In the same year at Philadelphia he painted George Washington. According to Rembrandt Peale, Stuart made five copies of this portrait. After this he painted the head of Washington, a work now preserved in the Boston Athenæum. From 1803 to 1805, Stuart practised his art at Washington. At the end of this period he settled in Boston, where he died on July 27, 1828, having suffered severely from the gout during the last years of his life.

Among his subjects were many distinguished citizens: Robert Morris, John Trumbull, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and his wife Dorothea, John Quincy Adams and his wife, Madame Jerome Bonaparte, John Adams, and Joseph Story.

II

"In his happier efforts, no one ever surpassed him in embodying (if we may so speak) those transient apparitions of the soul. Of this not the least admirable instance is his portrait (painted near the end of his life,

when the painter was upward of seventy) of the late President Adams, whose thin bodily tenement seemed rather to present the image of some dilapitated castle than that of the habitation of the unbroken mind; but not such is the picture: called forth as from its crumbling recesses, the living tenant is there—still ennobling the ruin, and upholding it, as it were, by the strength of his own life. In this venerable ruin will the unbending portrait of the gifted artist speak to posterity of the first glorious century of our republic."

The National Gallery of Distinguished Americans, 1865.

"Stuart was preëminent as a colorist, and his place, judged by the highest canons of the art, is unquestionably among the few recognized masters of portraiture."

Encyclopædia Britannica.

"His English work shows plainly the influence of his English contemporaries and might easily be mistaken, as it has been, for the work of Romney or of Gainsborough, but his American work—almost the very first he did after his return—proclaims the virility and robustness of his independence. The rich coloring, so

marked in his best portraits painted here, replaces the tender, pearly grays so predominant in his chief work done there. The delicate precision of his early brush gives way to the masterful freedom of his later one. His English portraits might have been limned by Romney or by Gainsborough ; but his American ones could have been painted only by Gilbert Stuart."

CHARLES HENRY HART (1897).

Century Magazine.

"The freshness of color, the studious modelling of the brow, the mingling of clear purpose and benevolence in the eye, and a thorough nobleness and dignity in the whole head realize all the most intelligent admirer of the original has imagined, not indeed when thinking of him as the intrepid leader of armies, but in the last analysis and complete image of the hero of retirement, in all the consciousness of a sublime career, unimpeachable fidelity to a national trust, and the eternal gratitude of a free people. It is the masterpiece of Stuart that has not only perpetuated but distributed over the globe the resemblance of Washington."

HENRY T. TUCKERMAN (1867).

Book of the Artists.

PETER COOPER

1791–1883

The great object I desire to accomplish is to open the avenues of scientific knowledge to youth (and so unfold the volume of nature), so that the young may see the beauties of Creation, enjoy its blessings, and learn to love the Author.

I

PETER COOPER was descended from a family of Revolutionary patriots. His maternal grandfather, John Campbell, gave his life freely to the cause of the thirteen colonies. His father and paternal father both served in the Continental army. Born in New York City, February 12, 1791, Peter worked in his boyhood under his father. The latter first made hats in New York, then brewed ale at Poughkeepsie, later undertook hat-making at Catskill, and also brickmaking. At length Newburgh became the residence of the family, the father building a brewery there. Peter's schooling was very meager. From 1808 until he was twenty-one years of age, he was

apprenticed to a carriage-maker, and showed mechanical ingenuity in this craft. During the War of 1812, Cooper manufactured machines for shearing cloth; then he made cabinet-ware, and subsequently invested all his resources in a glue factory, manufacturing, also, oil, isinglass, whiting, and prepared chalk. These enterprises were carried on, first at New York City, and then at Maspeth, Long Island. In 1828 he purchased three thousand acres on the outskirts of Baltimore, and established the Canton Iron Works. He built in 1830 the first locomotive engine made in America, and saved the Baltimore and Ohio Railway from bankruptcy. Disposing of his great interests in these undertakings to other capitalists, he established an iron-mill at New York. In 1845 he established the largest blast-furnaces then known in America, at Phillipsburg, Pa. He was the president of the first Atlantic cable company, which, after twelve years, became successful.

In 1854 was laid the corner-stone of his noted foundation, the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art, in New York City, primarily intended as an industrial school for the working classes, to provide and include instruction in branches of knowledge by which men and women earn their daily bread. The

building has cost $750,000. A great part of it is productive of revenue. The original endowment has been increased by his kin and by Mr. Andrew Carnegie. In 1876 Mr. Cooper was nominated for the Presidency by the "Independent" party, and received one hundred thousand votes. He died on April 4, 1883, at the age of ninety-two years.

II

"The active and practical mind of Mr. Cooper conceived a method by which anthracite coal could be turned to account, and he will go down to history as the inventor of the use of anthracite coal."

GEN. E. L. VIELE (1883).

"If, then, I have done or accomplished anything which really merits your good opinion, let me say at once and for all, that I have found and received full compensation in the satisfaction which I have derived from the consciousness of duty performed, and that the experience of a long life enables me to say that money and efforts expended for the general good are a better paying investment than any possible expenditure for personal gratification."

PETER COOPER (1874).

"And he has done what I reckon is still more important, he has not only given the money when he was alive, but he has himself administered it. That I regard of even higher value, for how often does it happen when men have left large sums after their death for the purpose of endowing institutions, that in the course of a few years those to whom their management is confided take precious little interest in the cause, and the funds are wasted in jobbing, and not infrequently in flagrant corruption."

PRESIDENT MCCOSH (1874).

"Mr. Cooper was no respecter of persons. No matter who the man was, how distinguished, influential, or poor, his manner to all was the same. With his high intelligence, his large business capacity, and his great activity, he had under all circumstances and all situations a childish simplicity of character which he never lost to the end of his life. He had the unusual combination of qualities that led to the constant accumulation of wealth, and to the intelligent distribution of it. He died leaving a fortune of $2,000,000. He gave away during his life, for benevolent and scientific purposes, more than $4,000,000."

CHIEF JUSTICE DALY.

(Address to American Geographical Society.)



LOOKING EAST FROM AUTHORS' CORNER

"Mindful of all the good that has been accomplished by Mr. Cooper in his lifelong devotion to the best interests of humanity,—and of all that will yet be accomplished in the years to come by the noble influence he has left behind him,—this Society acknowledges its deep sense of obligation due to him, and expresses its respect and veneration for his memory as of one who revered God and loved his fellow-men more than himself."

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY (1883).

GEORGE PEABODY

1795–1869

Looking forward beyond my stay on earth I see our country becoming richer and more powerful. But to make her prosperity more than superficial, her moral and intellectual development should keep pace with her material growth.

I

BORN in Danvers (now Peabody), Mass., on February 18, 1795, George Peabody received but a scant education. At eleven he gave up attending the district school, and became a clerk, first in a store at home, then in Vermont, and afterward in Newburyport, Mass. Then he went to Georgetown, near Washington, D. C., to manage the business of his uncle, John Peabody. In 1814 he became a partner of Elisha Riggs. In 1815 they removed their business to Baltimore, and in 1822 established branches in New York and Philadelphia. In 1829 Peabody was left sole owner of the business. Removing his residence to England, he established in 1837, in London, the banking-

house of George Peabody. After negotiating $8,000,000 of Maryland State bonds, he gave to the State of Maryland his commission of $200,000. In 1852 he contributed $10,000 towards Dr. Kane's Polar Expedition and gave in the same year $30,000 to found the Peabody Institute and Library in his native town, a foundation strengthened later on by $170,000, of which $50,000 was given to North Danvers.

In 1857, when revisiting America, he established the Peabody Institute at Baltimore with $300,000, which was subsequently increased to $1,000,000. A gift of $25,000 went to Phillips Andover Academy, and the same sum to Kenyon College. In London, beginning with 1862, he contributed $2,500,000, during a period of years, for the building of better dwelling-houses for the poorer classes. To Harvard in 1866 he gave $150,000, to found an institute in archæology, and to Yale he gave the same amount for an institute in the department of natural history. Up to 1869 he gave for the purpose of education in the South the sum of $3,500,000. On the occasion of his last visit to Massachusetts he gave $150,000 to the Peabody Museum at Salem, and $165,000 to other objects.

He declined a baronetcy at the hands of the

Queen, as well as the Order of the Bath. Congress voted him a gold medal. During his absence there was unveiled in London by the Prince of Wales a statue of Mr. Peabody, placed near the Royal Exchange. He died in London on November 4, 1869. The obsequies were held in Westminster Abbey. His remains were conveyed to his native land by a British man-of-war, the *Monarch*, and were buried in Danvers, which was renamed Peabody after this most illustrious citizen.

II

"I was a guest of John Garrett once, and he told me that his father used to entertain Peabody and Johns Hopkins. Peabody went to England and Hopkins stayed in Baltimore. They both became immensely wealthy. J. W. Garrett tried to get Hopkins to make a will but he would n't. Finally Garrett invited them both to dinner and afterward asked Peabody which he enjoyed the most, the making of money, or the giving it away. Hopkins cocked his ears, and then Peabody told him that he had a struggle at first, and it lasted until he went into his remodelled London houses and saw the little children so happy. 'Then,' said Peabody, 'I began to find out it was

pleasanter to give money away than it was to make it.' Forty-eight hours later, Hopkins was making out his will founding the university and the hospital."

DWIGHT LYMAN MOODY (*History of the Peabody Education Fund*, Cambridge, Mass., 1898).

"The Queen is very sorry that Mr. Peabody's sudden departure has made it impossible for her to see him before he left England, and she is concerned to hear that he has gone in bad health. She now writes him a line to express her hope that he may return to this country quite recovered, and that she then may have the opportunity, of which she has been deprived, of seeing him and offering him her personal thanks for all he has done for her people."

WINDSOR CASTLE, JUNE 20, 1869.

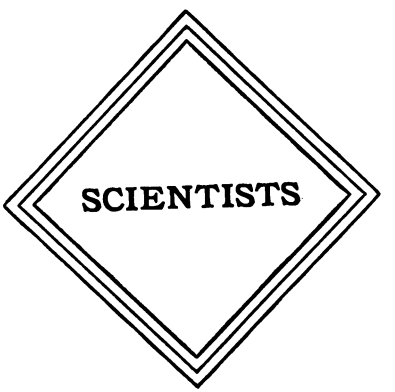
"He did not fail to remember, however,—for he was no stranger to the Bible,—that there were at least two modes of doing good commended in Holy Writ. He did not forget that the same glorious Gospel, nay, that the same incomparable Sermon on the Mount, which said, 'Let not thy left hand know what

thy right hand doeth,' said also, 'Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven.' This might almost be regarded as the chosen motto of his later life, and might, not inappropriately, be inscribed as such on his tombstone."

ROBERT C. WINTHROP (1870).

"He was a Northern man, and he was a national man; his sympathies were with the national cause as long as that cause was the subject of an armed conflict between his government and a portion of its citizens, but when that conflict was at an end, and among its results there stood prominently forth in one section of the Union, destitution, despondency, humiliation, and in some places approximate famine, when its adult population was decimated, and its children adrift upon the Dead Sea of ignorance and vice; all the instincts of philanthropy took sides at once with the instincts of patriotism, and the millions of our departed friend went forward like the Dove of the Ark, bearing token that the waters of strife had subsided."

Governor A. BRADFORD (Maryland Historical Society, 1870).


SCIENTISTS



VIEW FROM AUTHORS' PAVILION LOOKING SOUTH



VIEW FROM AUTHORS' PAVILION LOOKING SOUTH

ROBERT FULTON

1765–1815

To direct the genius and resources of our country to useful improvements, to the sciences, the arts, education, the amendment of the public mind and morals, in such pursuits lie real honor and the nation's glory.

I

ROBERT FULTON was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1765. His greatest future achievement was foreshadowed when at thirteen he equipped a fishing-boat with paddle-wheels. From 1782 to 1786 he earned what he could in Philadelphia by his artistic skill in drawing and painting. In 1786 he went to London, and studied painting under Benjamin West. His mechanical genius showed itself in various inventions. In 1793 he secured a patent for sawing marble. After producing many minor inventions in England, he published a treatise "On the Improvement of Canal Navigation." In December, 1797, he experimented with a submarine boat on the

Seine in Paris, and again in 1801 at Brest. The authorities in England invited him to come to that country in 1804, to exhibit his boat and his submarine torpedoes. Returning to America in 1806 he induced Congress, in 1810, to appropriate $5000 for testing torpedoes. These efforts all fell short of complete success.

His first steamboat was launched on the Seine in 1803, with the financial assistance of the American minister, Chancellor Livingston, but the construction had been faulty and the experiment was unsuccessful. Repeating his tests in this country, he met with entire success. His boat, the *Clermont*, steamed away from New York on August 11, 1807, and reached Albany in thirty-two hours. His first two patents are dated February 11, 1809, and February 9, 1811. Under Fulton's direction were built *The Car of Neptune*, the *Richmond*, the *Washington*, the *Vesuvius*, the *Olive Branch*, and other steamboats. In October, 1814, the United States Navy constructed, after Fulton's plans, the *Demologos*, to carry forty-four guns, the first man-of-war to be propelled by steam. Fulton was engaged again with submarine projects when he contracted the sickness from which he died in New York,

February 24, 1815. His wife was a daughter of Walter Livingston.

II

"His services in the work of introducing that miracle of modern times cannot be overestimated, and aside from his claim as the first to grasp success among the many who were then bravely struggling to place steam navigation on a permanent and safe basis, he is entitled to all the praise that has ever been accorded to him on such different ground."

ROBERT H. THURSTON

Scribner's Magazine, 1881, p. 503.

"Be it ours to boast that the first vessel successfully propelled by steam was launched on the bosom of Hudson's River. It was here that American genius, seizing the arm of European science, bent to the purpose of our favorite parent art the wildest and most devouring element."

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS (1816).

Colden's *Life of Fulton.*

"It is gratifying to find that Mr. Fulton ever felt as an American. His long residence

abroad did not enfeeble his attachment to his country. Thoughts of her prosperity and welfare were connected with all his projects, and those that he thought might be of advantage to her he communicated with a promptness and disinterestedness which marked his ardor to serve her."

CALWALLADER D. COLDEN (1817).

"When I was building my first steamboat at New York, the project was viewed by the public either with indifference, or with contempt, as a visionary scheme. My friends indeed were civil but they were shy. They listened with patience to my explanations, but with a settled cast of incredulity on their countenances. Never did a single encouraging remark, a bright hope, a warm wish, cross my path. Silence was but politeness veiling its doubts or hiding its reproaches."

ROBERT FULTON.

Timbs's *Wonderful Inventions*, p. 255.
London, 1868.

ELI WHITNEY

1765–1825

The machine, it is true, operates, in the first instance, on mere physical elements, to produce an accumulation and distribution of property. But do not all the arts of civilization follow in its train?

I

ELI WHITNEY, the inventor of the cotton-gin, was born in Westborough, Mass., on December 8, 1765. By working as a nailer and by teaching he earned money to enable him to obtain an education, and in 1792 was graduated from Yale College. While watching the process of cotton picking, as he was sojourning on the estate of the widow of General Nathanael Greene, on the Savannah River, he began to study the problem of separating the seed from the cotton in the cotton-ball. Hitherto, the work had been done by hand, and a negro woman had been able to separate but one pound in a day's labor. Toward the end of 1792 he invented the cotton-gin, a mechanism of revolving saws

and brushes, with a fan to throw the lint aside as the machinery was in motion. With this machine a thousand pounds could be separated from the seed in one day by the labor of a single man. But Whitney was not permitted to enjoy the fruits of his invention. The building in which his machine was kept was broken into, and the machine was carried off; many lawsuits were decided against him. But his invention worked a revolution. In 1791 but 189,500 pounds of cotton were exported, while in 1803 the amount had risen to more than 41,000,000 pounds. In 1798 he began, near New Haven, the manufacture of firearms on a large scale, and received government contracts during the administration of John Adams, and thereafter. His weapons became the standard firearms of the time. Whitney died in New Haven, January 8, 1825.

II

"What Peter the Great did to make Russia dominant, Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton-gin has more than equalled in its relation to the power and the progress of the United States."

MACAULAY.

"So far as the cotton industry was concerned, Whitney's invention was only the completion of the discoveries which created the famous Industrial Revolution. The spinning-jenny, the power loom, and the mule would have been of little benefit in the cotton industry, had it not been for cheap cotton, and cheap cotton would have been impossible but for the saw gin."

M. B. HAMMOND (1897).

The Cotton Industry.

"He was accustomed to form his decisions, not after the model of common opinion, but by his nicely balanced judgment. His mind was enriched with treasures which are furnished by liberal education. He had a rare fertility of invention in the arts, an exactness of execution almost unequalled. By a single exercise of his powers he changed the state of cultivation and multiplied the wealth of a large portion of our country."

PRESIDENT DAY, of Yale (1825).

Olmsted's *Memoir of Eli Whitney.*

"The difficulties with which I have had to contend have originated, principally, in the want of disposition in mankind to do justice. My

invention was new and distinct from every other; it stood alone. It was not interwoven with anything before known, and it can seldom happen that an invention is so strongly marked, and can be so clearly identified, and I have always believed that I should have had no difficulty in causing my rights to be respected, if it had been less valuable, and been used only by a small portion of the community. But the use of this machine being immensely profitable to almost every planter in the cotton districts, all were interested in the trespassing upon the patent right, and each kept the other in countenance. Demagogues made themselves popular by misrepresentation and unfounded clamors both against the right and the law made for its protection."

ELI WHITNEY (in a letter to Robert Fulton).

"Place before the common mind an oration of Cicero and a steam engine, and it will despair of rivalling the latter as much as the former; and we can by no means be persuaded that the peculiar aptitude for combining and applying the simple powers of mechanics so as to produce these marvellous operations does not imply a vivacity of the imagination not inferior to that of the poet and orator. And then



I. SOUTH PEDIMENT OF AUTHORS' PAVILION

"The Hall of Fame"



II. EAST PEDIMENT OF TEACHERS' PAVILION

"For Great Americans"

as to the effect on society, the machine, it is true, operates, in the first instance, on mere physical elements, to produce an accumulation and distribution of property. But do not all the arts of civilization follow in its train? Has not he who trebled the value of land, created capital, rescued the population from the necessity of emigrating, and covered a waste with plenty—has not he done a service to the country of the highest moral and intellectual character?"

New England Magazine (November, 1831).

SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE MORSE

1791–1872

I am persuaded that whatever facilitates intercourse between the different portions of the human family will have the effect under the guidance of sound moral principles to promote the best interests of man.

I

S. F. B. MORSE was born in Charlestown, Mass., April 27, 1791, and was the son of the Rev. Jedediah Morse, the author of the noted Geography. He was graduated from Yale in 1810, and in 1811 accompanied the painter, Washington Allston, to England. There he studied under Benjamin West, and received a gold medal for a painting entitled *The Dying Hercules.* From England he brought back to America ideas of art organization. Ultimately he became in 1825 one of the founders of the National Academy of Design. In 1829 he returned to Europe to study the great painters of the past, coming back in 1832.

Meantime a strong bent in the direction of

scientific experiment was not left undeveloped. On his voyage from Havre to New York on the *Sully* he elaborated the general design of the electric telegraph, and made a rude instrument. He had at that time been appointed Professor of the History of the Arts of Design in the recently established New York University and later established his studio in the new University building on Washington Square, New York City. Here on September 2, 1837, he exhibited a perfected instrument, in the construction of which he had received important aid from Alfred Vail, of Morristown, a student of the New York University, and from Vail's father, who acquired a share in the invention. His attempts to secure patents from the governments of England, France, and Russia proved futile; but on February 23, 1843, Congress voted him an appropriation, and on May 24, 1844, the line between Baltimore and Washington was successfully used. In 1847, Morse established his claims of originality of invention in the courts.

In 1858 the representatives of Austria, Belgium, France, Holland, Piedmont, Russia, the Pope, Sweden, Tuscany, and Turkey, conjointly presented him with a gift of 400,000 francs. His old age was full of honor. He died,

April 2, 1872, in New York. A statue of Morse was unveiled in Central Park, June 10, 1871.

II

"Congress has heard with profound regret of the death of Professor Morse, whose distinguished and varied abilities have contributed more than those of any other person to the development and the progress of the practical arts. At the same time his purity of private life, his loftiness of scientific aims, and his resolute faith in truth, render it highly proper that the Representatives and Senators should solemnly testify to his worth and greatness."

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS (1872).

"The little thread of wire, placed as a timid experiment between the national capital and neighboring city, grew and lengthened and multiplied with almost the rapidity of the electric current that darted along its iron nerves, until within its own lifetime continent was bound unto continent, hemisphere answered through ocean's depths unto hemisphere, and an encircled globe flashed forth his eulogy in the unmatched elements of a great achievement."

JAMES G. BLAINE (1872).

Memorial of Morse, Washington, 1875.

"Professor Morse requests the honor of Thomas S. Cummings, Esq., and family's company in the Geological Cabinet of the University, at Washington Square, to witness the operation of the electro-magnetic telegraph, at a private exhibition of it to a few friends, previous to its leaving the city for Washington. The apparatus will be prepared at precisely 12 o'clock on Wednesday, 24th inst. The time being limited punctuality is specially requested."

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, June 22, 1838.

"If we do not credit to Professor Morse individual discoveries in electro-magnetism, which he never claimed, we ascribe to him the greater honor of having cast precious discoveries into the alembic of his own mind, and evolved the first practical registering telegraph, and so made the discoveries of others by fusion with his own discoveries and inventions subservient to the highest interests of civilization."

PROF. E. N. HORSFORD (1872).

"To Mr. S. F. B. Morse, whose philosophic and useful labors have rendered his name

illustrious in two worlds, the homage and affectionate esteem of

ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.

Potsdam, August, 1856.

"Two years afterward I stood in the throng on the steps of the Capitol, while the first formal messages were passing along the magic chords between Washington and Baltimore; and when the announcement of Mr. Polk's nomination for the Presidency, a few seconds only after it had been decided upon, by a convention forty or fifty miles off, with the tender of the Vice-Presidency to Mr. Silas Wright, refused in our presence as soon as made, gave all the earliest and most vivid impression, not merely that a new hint of wirepulling had entered into politics, but that a mysterious and marvellous power of the air had at length been subdued and trained to the service of man kind."

ROBERT WINTHROP (1872).

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON

1780–1851

The productions of nature soon became my playmates. I felt that an intimacy with them not consisting of friendship merely but bordering on phrenzy must accompany my steps through life.

I

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON was descended of a French Protestant ancestry. He was born in Louisiana, near New Orleans, on May 4, 1780. In his early manhood he removed to Pennsylvania, to a farm given him by his father on Perkiomen Creek. When a boy of fifteen he had been sent to Paris, where for some time he had studied drawing under David. He endeavored in vain to acquire a taste for practical farming, and at length removed to Louisville, Kentucky, where he made an attempt to engage in business with a partner. After his marriage in 1808, he left the business to his associate and made excursions into the forest, studying and drawing

birds. In 1812 he settled at Hendersonville, Kentucky. Though nominally engaged in a commercial venture he was really pursuing the same life of first-hand ornithological investigation. Later he was obliged to give drawing lessons in Louisville and Cincinnati, as a means of support, while his wife accepted a position as governess in New Orleans; afterwards she established a school of her own in Louisiana to which he gave his help. In 1824, while he was on his way to Philadelphia, two hundred of his drawings were destroyed by rats, but he replaced them. Returning from Philadelphia, with nothing accomplished towards the publication of the results of his study, he sailed for England in 1826, from New Orleans. Finding friends in England and France through the superb merits of his drawings, he issued in 1827 the prospectus of his *Birds of America*. The great work was itself issued in London, 1830–39. The letterpress, a separate work, appeared under the title of *Ornithological Biographies*, 5 vols., Edinburgh, 1831–39. In 1840 he returned to America to remain and settled at Minniesland on the Hudson, now Audubon Park, in New York City. In the years from 1840 to 1844 he issued a smaller edition of his great work. A work entitled



III. NORTH PEDIMENT OF TEACHERS' PAVILION

"By Wealth of Thought"



IV. SOUTH PEDIMENT OF JURISTS' PAVILION

"Or Else by Mighty Deed"

The Quadrupeds of America, projected and begun by him, was largely executed by his sons.

Audubon died January 27, 1851, and was buried in Trinity Cemetery, not far from his residence. A great number of the European societies devoted to science and art made him an honorary member or foreign associate.

II

"But it must be remembered he has not the cold reserve and the caution of the Anglo-Saxon character, and the stories of his vanity and self-glorification have their origin in his boyish frankness and a certain transparency, rather than in any undue preponderance of conceit. Take him all in all, he is one of the most striking figures in our history, while the service he has rendered to ornithology surpasses perhaps the work of any other man who ever lived." J. BURROUGHS.

The Nation, July 1, 1869.

"America may well be proud of him—and he gratefully records the kindness he has experienced from so many of her most distinguished sons. In his own fame he is just and generous to all who excel in the same studies. . . .

"For the acquisition of the knowledge he so passionately and devoutly loves, he tells us the truth, that he has braved the enervating heat of the South, and the cramping colds of the North, penetrated the tangled cane-swamps, the dubious trail of the silent forest, paddled his frail canoe in the creeks of the marshy shore, and swept in his gallant bark over the swelling waves of the ocean."

"CHRISTOPHER NORTH" (John Wilson).

Blackwood's, January, 1835.

"Mr. Audubon has thus completed a work of which the country has reason to be proud: and the spirit of adventure he has manifested in the undertaking and the iron perseverance with which he has carried it through, have been rewarded so far as fame can repay him, with the success which they well deserve."

W. B. O. PEABODY.

North American Review, April, 1840.

"Yet one more prominent trait in the character of Audubon should not be forgotten,—his whole-souled and liberal, even lavish, generosity towards those whom he loved. Thus in early life he gave up to his sister's family his entire patrimony in France, resigning

at once wealth and high social position. He freely parted with his choicest specimens which he had secured by large expenditures, refusing all compensation. And to this the National Museum of Washington owes its possession of the 'Audubon types.'"

F. M. BREWER.

Harper's, October, 1880.

"The great naturalist of America, John James Audubon, left behind him in his *Birds of America* and *Ornithological Biographies*, a magnificent monument of his labors which through life were devoted to the illustration of the natural history of his native country. His grand work on the biographies of birds is quite unequalled for the close observation of the habits of birds and animals which it displays, its glowing pictures of American scenery, and the enthusiastic love of nature which breathes throughout its pages."

SAMUEL SMILES (1860).

ASA GRAY

1810–1888

I confidently expect that in the future even more than in the past, faith in an order which is the basis of science will not be dissevered from faith in an Ordainer which is the basis of religion.

I

ASA GRAY was born in Paris, Oneida County, New York, November 18, 1810. As a boy, he worked in his father's tannery, and attended the Fairfield Academy from 1825 to 1829. His first readings in botany were in Brewster's *Edinburgh Encyclopedia.* He chose medicine as his profession, and in 1831 he was graduated at Fairfield as Doctor of Medicine from the Western Branch of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Devoting all his leisure to botany, he maintained a correspondence with Dr. Louis C. Beck and Dr. John Torrey of New York City. He taught chemistry, mineralogy, and botany at a high school in Utica from 1831 to 1835.

After assisting Torrey in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, he became in 1836 Curator of the New York Lyceum of Natural History. In the same year his *Elements of Botany* was published. He co-operated with Torrey in the preparation of the *Flora of North America.* In 1838 he visited Europe, where he came into personal contact with many leaders of botanical science. Returning to America, he was in 1842 elected to the Fisher Chair of Natural History in Harvard University, where he remained until his death. When Mr. Nathan Thayer, in 1864, provided a special building for Dr. Gray's herbarium, the specimens housed therein numbered more than two hundred thousand. Between that time and his death the collection doubled. In 1872 and afterwards, Gray's academic duties were lightened through the appointment of associates such as Goodale, Sargent, and Watson. Thus he was enabled to prepare scientific classifications of the botanical collections made in Western Texas by Lindheimer, in New Mexico by Fender, on the Mexican Boundary Survey by George Thurber, and of plants gathered in Japan by Perry's expedition of 1856.

In 1887 while visiting Europe he received

academic honors at Edinburgh, Cambridge, and Oxford. Besides his services in advancing science, he was eminent through services in the administration of the Smithsonian Institution: he succeeded Professor Louis Agassiz as one of its regents. His was one of the foremost names in the Academy of Arts and Sciences, of which he was president from 1863 to 1873, and in the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He helped to found the National Academy of Science. His eminence in botany was recognized by the Royal Society of London, and the academies in Berlin, Munich, Paris, St. Petersburg, and Stockholm. Space is lacking to enumerate his voluminous and eminently authoritative publications in botany. He died in Cambridge, Mass., on January 30, 1888, and was buried at Mt. Auburn.

II

"His quick eye, which enabled him to catch the essential features of any plant at a glance, his clear judgment, which distinguished between what was constant and typical and what was accidental and variable, his remarkable memory, his clear, terse style, placed him at the

head of American systematists and made him rank with the great botanists of the world. . . . He found a country in which a few botanists were struggling against general neglect and popular ignorance; he left a great nation in which very largely through his exertions the value of botany had become generally recognized, and in which a crowd of young workers had arisen anxious to carry out the good work even in the most remote spot."

WILLIAM GILSON FARLOW (1889).

Memoir of Asa Gray.

"The study of the botanical collections made in different quarters of the globe by the various American exploring expeditions fell to his share, and the experience so gained enabled him to acquire a knowledge of plants well-nigh as extensive as that of Bentham, while it developed within him an appreciation of the distribution of plants and of the factors influencing it, comparable only to that possessed by Hooker."

The Athenæum, London, February 4, 1888.

"Two years ago a surprise was planned for Dr. Gray's seventy-fifth birthday. It had been agreed that on that morning he should

receive notes of congratulation from every American botanist, old or young. The notes were accompanied by a vase of silver on which were embossed figures of the plants more particularly identified with his name or studies. It was delightful to witness his childlike pleasure as he received the gift. Among the letters were some from others than botanists. The following lines came from Mr. Lowell:

> 'Just Fate, prolong his life, well spent,
> Whose indefatigable hours
> Have been as gayly innocent
> And fragrant as his flowers.' "

G. L. GOODALE.

The Nation, February 2, 1888.

"But Mr. Gray was more to botanists than a friend and leader. He was the 'Beloved Gray,' the object of their admiration and devotion on account of his goodness, his high principle, his frank independence, his unfailing cordiality, and the clearness of his intellectual vision, like that of a seer. He stands before the world as a lofty example of a Christian philosopher." T. R. DANA (1888).

American Journal of Science.



V. EAST PEDIMENT OF JURISTS' PAVILION

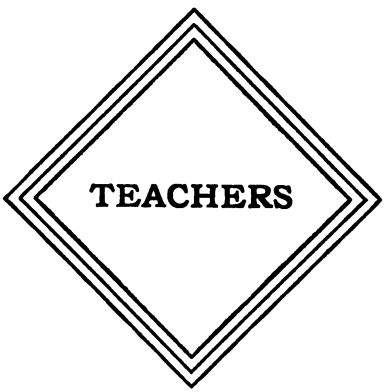
"They Served Mankind"



VI. NORTH PEDIMENT OF STATESMEN'S PAVILION

"In Noble Character"




TEACHERS

JONATHAN EDWARDS

1703–1758

God is the head of the universal system of existence, from whom all is perfectly derived and on whom all is most absolutely dependent, whose Being and Beauty is the sum and comprehension of all existence and excellence.

I

BORN at East Windsor, Connecticut, on October 5, 1703, Jonathan Edwards was the only son among eleven children. His father was the Rev. Timothy Edwards and his mother Esther, daughter of the Rev. Solomon Stoddard of Northampton, Mass. He began Latin at the age of six, pursuing his studies in the private school conducted by his father. His intellectual development was precocious. When less than thirteen years old he wrote a paper on the spider, showing power of keen observation, and a paper on the immateriality of the soul, which reveals his bent for philosophy.

In September, 1716, he entered Yale College.

After receiving the A.B. degree in 1720, he spent two years in the study of theology. In February, 1721, occurred the decisive religious experience of his life, from which time dates his vivid sense of the reality and supreme excellence of God. Being licensed to preach in 1722, he served for eight months a Presbyterian church in New York. Returning to study at his father's house, he was in 1724 appointed tutor at Yale, but left this work in 1726 to become colleague and successor to his Grandfather Stoddard at Northampton, being ordained in February, 1727.

While a sophomore at college he read Locke's *Essay on the Human Understanding* with great delight, and shortly after wrote certain philosophical and scientific notes, which were added to from time to time during the period of 1718–26. Of these there have been preserved the paper on "Being," the notes entitled "The Mind," and certain others known as the "Notes on Natural Science," and the first of the "Miscellaneous Observations." In these early notes appear the germs and principles of his later writings. They present a theory of idealism as radical as Berkeley's, worked out doubtless under the influence of Arthur Collier's "Clavis Universalis," a theory

which, though afterwards rejected in its early form, profoundly influenced his entire thought.

Shortly after settling at Northampton he married Sarah Pierrepont, daughter of an eminent New Haven divine. For twenty-three years he continued in the pastorate at Northampton. He was at all times an arduous student and voluminous writer. In 1731 he preached in Boston the epoch-making sermon, "God Glorified in Man's Dependence." In 1735 there began at Northampton, under Edwards's influence, a religious revival, known as "The Great Awakening," which spread through the colonies, and the account of which, published by Edwards, influenced Scotland and, among others, the English preacher Wesley.

In 1750 Edwards ended his pastorate. A wide disaffection in his congregation, beginning with an attempt by the pastor to enforce a rigid church discipline, reached its climax when Edwards resolved to exclude from participation in the Lord's Supper all who were not professing Christians, and he was forced to resign his charge. He was invited to Virginia and to Scotland, but had already accepted a call to the little church at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, receiving with this also an appointment as missionary to the Housatonic Indians.

These retired years of his life were devoted, in very large part, to literary work, the *Freedom of the Will* appearing in 1754. In 1757, he was called to succeed President Burr of Princeton College, and was inaugurated February 16, 1758, but died of the smallpox on March 28, 1758.

II

"Placed in a different medium, under the same circumstances for example as Hume or Kant, he might have developed a system of metaphysics comparable in its effect upon the history of thought to the doctrine of either of these thinkers."

LESLIE STEPHEN.

Hours in a Library, 1896.

"Like Butler's *Analogy*, it [the *Freedom of the Will*] belongs among the few great books in English theology. It may claim the great and peculiar honor of having first opened up to the world a new subject of interest—the neglected and almost unknown sphere of the human will, in its vast extent and mystery."

ALEXANDER V. G. ALLEN (1889).

American Religious Leaders, 1889.

"In his own country he retains and always must retain a great power. We should imagine that all American theology and philosophy, whatever changes it may undergo, with whatever foreign elements it may be associated, must be cast in his mould."

FREDERIC D. MAURICE.

Modern Philosophy.

"In the New World, the state of society and of manners has not hitherto been so favorable to Abstract Science as to pursuits which come home directly to the business of human life. There is, however, one metaphysician of whom America has to boast, who, in logical acuteness and subtlety, does not yield to any disputant bred in the universities of Europe. I need not say that I allude to Jonathan Edwards."

DUGALD STEWART (1820).

"The leading peculiarity which distinguished Edwards as a theologian was that he was a philosopher as well as a divine. He not only dared to think, but he felt bound to think as a theologian. He did not content himself with restating the old metaphysics which the first reformers had taken from

Augustine and the schoolmen . . . but he concerned himself with the current philosophy of the day, and discussed positions philosophically, pressing them into the service and defence of the Christian faith when it was possible, or if he deemed them inconsistent with or destructive of the Calvinistic system, he essayed to demonstrate their unsoundness on philosophical grounds."

NOAH PORTER (1860).

New Englander.

"We do not scruple to say that he is one of the acutest, most powerful, and, of all reasoners, the most conscientious and sincere. His closeness and candor are alike admirable. Instead of puzzling or imposing on others he tries to satisfy his own mind. We do not say whether he is right or wrong; we only say that his method is an honest method: there is not a trick, a subterfuge, a verbal sophism in his whole book. Those who compare his arguments with what Priestley or Hobbes have written on the same question will find the one petulant and the other dogmatical."

Edinburgh Review (October, 1829).



VII. WEST PEDIMENT OF STATESMEN'S PAVILION

"In World Wide Good"



VIII. WEST PEDIMENT OF AUTHORS' PAVILION

"They Live Forevermore"

WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING

1780–1842

I think of God as the Father and Inspirer of the soul — of Christ as its Redeemer and model; of Christianity as given to enlighten, perfect, and glorify it.

I

WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING was born in Newport, Rhode Island, on April 7, 1780. He was graduated from Harvard in 1798, a classmate of Joseph Story. In college he was particularly distinguished for his skill in debating. Residing afterward in Richmond, Virginia (1798–1800), as a family tutor, he conceived a strong aversion to slavery. He was also much affected in his theological views during this period by his reading. Physical habits which bordered upon asceticism permanently impaired his not over-robust constitution.

After returning to Newport from his southern sojourn he studied theology at Harvard.

In 1803 he accepted a call to a church in Federal Street, Boston, which was his only pastorate. A new church edifice was built for him and was thronged whenever he preached. He became the leader of the movement in the Congregational Church of New England known as Unitarianism, yet was an ardent upholder of the superhuman element in the life and miracles of Jesus Christ. He became very active in questions of social and moral improvement; he championed temperance and education. His first writings upon slavery were intended to arouse the moral feelings. It was not till 1837 that he advocated political measures for its limitation. The last public act of his life was an address upon West India emancipation. As a public speaker on moral questions the charm and power of his discourse were considered peerless by his friends in his generation. He died from a malarial attack at Bennington, Vermont, on October 2, 1842. His writings have been translated in whole or in part into many European languages.

II

"It was not oratory, it was not rhetoric, it was pure soul uttering itself in thoughts clear

and strong as the current of a mighty stream. As we listened we forgot the weak tabernacle; we were mastered by the thoughts of that mighty soul which

> 'Fretted the pigmy body to decay,
> And o'erinformed its tenement of clay.'

"The earth seemed good to live in while we listened to him. It was a great thing to be a human being."

JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE (1878).

Biographical Sketches.

"As Englishmen, however, we may be allowed to refer with special pride to his last public utterance. In the summer of 1842 he was dying slowly in the lovely Berkshire Hills, when the return of August 1st, the anniversary of emancipation in the West Indies, once more inspired him to lift up his voice for the outcast and the oppressed."

THOMAS HUGHES (1880).

Macmillan's Magazine, Vol. 42.

"It was the spirit of truth and the spirit of love united which held him back from unwise and intemperate speech, and from measures which might be dictated by an honest

zeal, but which did not tend to secure the end for which they were devised. His philanthropic zeal was not tainted with fanaticism. It was not a fault that, while uttering his protest plainly and earnestly, he shunned exaggeration. The agitation which was kept up by the disunionist antislavery leaders had its effect on the conscience of the people, but such an effect was produced, to say the least, in an equal measure, and in a way to provoke far less of irritation and disgust, by the arguments of Channing."

GEORGE P. FISHER (1879).

International Review.

"His language is simple, nervous, copious Saxon. His periods are short and constructed without any appearance of effort. His meaning does not require to be gathered by dint of persevering investigation from the heart of a cumbrous phraseology: it strikes at once. Nor is this its transparency the result of weakness, or want of compass; the very contrary is the case. . . . Channing appears to have imbued his mind with the spirit of the masters of our island tongue; their very tones seem to have fitted his ear and to have become keynotes to his first compositions."

Fraser's Magazine, May, 1838.

HORACE MANN

1796–1859

The Common School is the greatest discovery ever made by man. It is supereminent in its universality and in the timeliness of the aid it proffers. . . . The Common School can train up children in the elements of all good knowledge and of virtue.

I

HORACE MANN was born in Franklin, Mass., May 4, 1796, the son of a poor farmer. As a boy he earned the price of his schoolbooks by braiding straw, and from his tenth to his twentieth year he had no more than six weeks of schooling in any twelvemonth. He was graduated from Brown University in 1819, was tutor there for a time, and then studied law at Litchfield, Conn., where in 1823 he was admitted to the bar. He subsequently entered the Legislature of Massachusetts and was very active in matters pertaining to education and State charities. Thus he caused to be established the State Lunatic Asylum at Worcester in 1833. In

that year he began to practise law in Boston, as partner of E. G. Loring. In the same year he entered the State Senate and from 1837 to 1848 was secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education. He was also one of the editors of the *Massachusetts Code of Statutes.* He introduced great improvements into the system of public instruction in his native State. To him is to be attributed the founding of the normal school system in Massachusetts. He visited Europe in 1843, and studied various educational systems, especially those in Germany. The results of this study he embodied in his *Seventh Report*, of which work many reprints were made in other States and in England.

"From the time I accepted the secretaryship in June, 1837," he said, "until May, 1848, when I tendered my resignation of it, I labored in this cause an average of not less than fifteen hours a day, from the beginning to the end of this period. I never took a single day for relaxation and months and months together passed without my withdrawing a single evening to call upon a friend."

In 1848 he took in Congress the seat made vacant by the death of John Quincy Adams; he antagonized the slavery laws in every way, was re-elected against the wishes of Daniel Webster's friends, and served till March, 1853.

Having failed of election to the governorship as candidate of the Free Soil party of Massachusetts, he accepted the presidency of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, where he died August 2, 1859. Notable among his writings are his *Lectures on Education*, which were translated into French with a preface by Laboulaye, and published in Paris in 1873.

II

"He stands before us a self-denying, public-spirited, eloquent, and indefatigable advocate of popular education. As such we believe he will be remembered and honored long after the bronze statue has perished which now does him honor at the State-house in Boston."

D. C. GILMAN.

The Nation, 1865.

"Mr. Mann did not justly measure the elements of character that transcend the understanding. He did not make sufficient allowance for the power of heredity, conservative habit, inertia, custom, or for the play of feeling and will. He therefore expected results to flow from the rational causes, that human experience has never justified. Still we need not regret his mistake. The prophets

and apostles of great causes are men of faith and enthusiasm, and if they did not magnify their work they could never accomplish it."

B. A. HINSDALE (1898).

Horace Mann and the Common School Revival.

"But the Secretary of the Board has devoted to the task all his time and all his talents with which God has gifted him. By travelling abroad and lecturing in the towns and villages, by pressing the subject on the attention of the Legislature and the other authorities of the State, and by writing letters, essays, circulars, and reports, he has stimulated the slothful, encouraged the timid, strengthened the weak, instructed the ignorant, and infused a portion of his own kindling enthusiasm into the mind of every man whom he could reach by his own writings or his voice. Through him the profession of the teacher has risen in dignity and importance, and the interests of the common district schools have become attractive enough to draw off the attention of men for a while from the prospect of a change in the tariff or the election of a president."

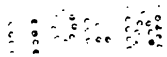
F. BOWEN.

North American Review, January, 1845.



INAUGURATION OF WASHINGTON

Bronze by Thomas Crawford in Statesmen's Corner



"There were in Mr. Mann two directly opposite sides of character, the lion-like sternness and the combativeness which he showed towards his enemies or the enemies of the right, and the affectionate, tender, nature which he showed to his family and dearest friends. When president, afterward, of Antioch College, his students felt the different aspects. He would sometimes plead with them—melting even to tears,—sometimes turn upon them all his old lawyer's logic, and pour out his wrath in fiery sarcasm. His presence, too, was imposing, his figure tall and slender, the dome-like head crowned with silver hair, and the eyes piercing. Memory retains that figure in all its impressiveness, while others known then and since have faded."

MARY R. KEITH.

New England Magazine, August, 1890.

HENRY WARD BEECHER

1813–1887

It matters little to me what school of theology rises or falls, so only that Christ may rise in all His Father's glory, full-orbed upon the darkness of this world.

I

HENRY WARD BEECHER, born in Litchfield, Connecticut, was one of the thirteen children of Lyman Beecher, of New England. The father was a strong preacher and a forceful writer, who vigorously contended against the Unitarian defection from the Congregational Church of New England. Of his many children nearly all became known as possessed of marked force and influence, but the most famous of them all were two that differed little more than a year in their ages, Harriet Beecher (Stowe), the author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, and the subject of this sketch; the former born June 14th, 1812, the latter June 24th, 1813.

Beecher was graduated from Amherst in 1843. In college he devoted particular attention to English literature and to public speaking. Subsequently he studied under his father at Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, and in 1837 accepted a charge at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, on the Ohio River. In 1839 he began to serve a Presbyterian church of Indianapolis. His lectures to young men drew much attention, and he soon became a force in the young State. In 1847 he accepted a call to Plymouth Congregational Church, Brooklyn, where he remained for forty years, until his death in 1887. Mr. Beecher soon had an audience of 2500 to 3000 hearers twice every Sunday. He treated from time to time in his pulpit great questions of current national interest. With an eloquence which carried his hearers resistlessly along, he spoke for the cause of freedom, of temperance, of civic honesty, and of the Union.

In 1863 he delivered an important series of addresses on slavery in Great Britain, opposing uncommon oratorical power and earnestness to the current sympathies of England. Mr. Beecher's influence on his own generation from pulpit and platform, great as it was, through lectures, sermons, and occasional

addresses, was much extended by the work of his pen. For near twenty years he contributed to the *Independent*, of which he was for a time editor, to the *New York Ledger*, and to the *Christian Union*, of which he was the editor from 1870 until his death. His sermons were widely scattered throughout the land. Many volumes of his writings were published and widely circulated. He died at Brooklyn on March 8, 1887.

II

"Living in the most exciting period of American history, he threw himself with ardor into the antislavery conflict, and from the day of his first occupancy of Plymouth pulpit, took a front rank on a platform then abounding with orators, and in an epoch that evoked oratory such as has been heard in America at no other time in her history. . . .

"The greatest danger to the national cause in our Civil War was from intervention of European powers, England especially. To these four addresses [made by him in 1863, at Manchester, Glasgow, Liverpool, and London] more than to any other one cause, America owes it that the public sentiment of the

common people in England was changed from one of apathy or hostility to one of sympathy."

LYMAN ABBOTT (1888).

Appleton's Annual Cyclopædia.

"Like Whitefield, he was what is known as a man of the people, a man of strong virility, of exuberant vitality, of quick sympathy, of an abounding humor, of a rapid play of poetic imagination, of great fluency, an emotional nature overflowing in ardent expressions of strong conviction, of complete self-confidence, but also not sensitive, nor critical, nor judicial, a hearty, joyous nature touching ordinary human life at every point, and responsive to every generous moral impulse."

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

Bok's *Beecher Memorial.*

"To his undying fame the world and his memory stand in no need of witnesses, and those who stood within the circle of his friendship will, I have no doubt, bear ample and weighty tributes to his character and wonderful genius."

WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE.

" His fertility of intellect was amazing. For full fifty years he talked to the public and no man ever said so much and repeated himself so little. His humor was immense, as any one who had looked into his face could see. He was of an artistic temperament and would have made a great actor. He had a vast heart, with broad benevolence flowing over the human race. He loved men, women, and children, of whatever race or creed. His personal magnetism made him interesting always. His combustion was spontaneous. He was at his best when, with the blind *allonge*, he threw himself into the tempest of his thoughts."

EDWARDS PIERREPONT.

" He loved his fellows in their homes, and rejoiced in their contentment and comforts, and sympathized with them in their daily hardships and trials. As their champion, he advocated in all things the utmost regulated and wholesome liberty and freedom. His sublime faith in the success of popular government led him to trust the people and to treat their errors and misconceptions with generous toleration. An honorable pride in American citizenship, guided by the teachings of religion, he

believed to be a sure guaranty of a splendid national destiny."

GROVER CLEVELAND.

"To me Henry Ward Beecher was at once a great preacher, lecturer, and author. His sermons were unlike any other that I ever heard, always full of thought, often eloquent and sometimes sparkling with a great humor which quickened the attention of his hearers. His lectures were a mixture of wit and eloquence, and when, as at the time of the anti-slavery agitation and the Civil War, he was greatly in earnest, his sentences ground to powder the arguments of his adversaries."

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

"In all these great opportunities our nation has gone right, and the nation will go right. Like a ship against which a storm is leagued, it rolled heavily, it was dashed upon by overwhelming waves, only to rear up its unharmed hull, and in darkness or in light against the elements to hold on its way; taking no counsel of storm or of darkness, but of the compass that lay silent before it, an unerring guide. The Word of God and the righteous-

ness thereof have been our compass and have borne us through storms and troubles, and will still bear us safely, for a free people standing on foundations of religious liberty, are strong enough to brave Time and the World."

HENRY WARD BEECHER
(November 1877).


AUTHORS

RALPH WALDO EMERSON

1803–1882

The day is always his who works in it with serenity and great aims. The unstable estimates of men crowd to him whose mind is filled with the truth as the heaped waves of the Atlantic follow the moon.

I

RALPH WALDO EMERSON was born May 25, 1803, the second son of the Rev. William Emerson, a clergyman in Boston. His paternal grandfather, William Emerson, was pastor of the church at Concord, Mass., in 1775 when the battle with the British was fought there. His father's *Monthly Anthropology* (1805–11) led to the establishment of the *North American Review.* Ralph Waldo Emerson himself entered the Boston Latin School in 1815, and was graduated from Harvard in 1821 at eighteen. He then taught school for a time, and did reading in divinity under the guidance of Channing. In 1829 he became a Unitarian minister in full standing,

as a colleague of Henry Ware in the Second Church of Boston. In 1832 he abandoned this work, and during the two following years he travelled in Europe. While in England he formed a strong friendship with Carlyle.

On his return from Europe he settled in Concord for the rest of his life. He lectured much during the winters. Out of the material of these lectures many of his later essays were wrought. Much of his more mature philosophy was anticipated in his first book, *Nature*, published anonymously in Boston in 1836. He strongly insisted on the necessity of originality for American men of letters. *The Dial* from 1840 to 1844 contained many of his writings. In 1841 the first volume of his essays appeared; three years afterward, a second series; in 1846 a volume of his poems was published. In October, 1847, he sailed for Europe, and lectured with much acceptance in England and Scotland. He returned to America in 1849, and in 1856 published his *English Traits*. After this he took a more earnest part in the antislavery movement. He became a contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly*, and in 1860 appeared his *Conduct of Life*, which proved immediately and strikingly successful. Harvard gave him

the degree of LL.D. in 1866 and elected him a member of the Board of Overseers in 1867. In the latter year he brought out *May-Day*, a long poem. A new collection of essays, *Society and Solitude*, was published in 1870; *Letters and Social Aims* followed in 1875. His house in Concord was destroyed by fire in February, 1872, and was rebuilt by his friends. In the last year of his life his mental and physical powers steadily failed. He died April 27, 1882, and was buried in Concord, near the graves of Hawthorne and Thoreau.

II

" Er schreibt nicht, er scheint zu sprechen, zuerst sieht man keinen Plan, keine Ordnung, und sucht verwundert nach dem inneren Zusammenhang dieser Sätze, die alle so abgerissen und fremd neben einander zu stehen scheinen und doch eine so fest ineinander greifende Kette bilden. Bald entdeckt man die tiefe Gesetzmässigkeit, mit der er diese Gedanken entwickelt, und die strenge Folge in ihnen, wo sie zuerst rechts und links vom geraden Wege ab tief im Felde zu stecken scheinen. Est ist nicht die Gesetzmässigkeit eines Spalierbaumes, bei dem der Gärtner die Aeste kommandiert wo sie wachsen sollen,

sondern die einer gesunden Buche, wo der Wuchs sich teilt und ausbreitet, regellos sheinbar, endlich aber its die schönste Baum kuppel fertig und nicht der kleinste Zweig steht falsch und unnötig an seinem Ort."[1]

HERMANN GRIMM (1861).

"There are living organisms so transparent that we can see their hearts beating and their blood flowing through their glassy tissues. So transparent was the life of Emerson, so clearly did the true nature of the man show through it. What he taught others to be, he was himself. His deep and sweet humanity won him love and reverence everywhere among those whose natures were capable of responding to the highest manifestations of character."

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES (1882).

[1] "He does not write but seems to talk. At first you see no design, no order, and marvelling you look for the inner connection of these sentences which seem to stand one after another all so detached and unrelated and still to form a chain of compact cohesiveness. Soon you discover the profound and systematic manner in which he develops these thoughts, and their strict sequence, when at first they seemed to be concealed in the field on the right and on the left of the straight road. It is not the regularity of a tree trained to grow on the gardener's frame, where the gardener gives orders to the branches where they are to grow, but that of a sound beech-tree, where the growing tree separates and spreads, apparently without regularity, but in the end the fairest arboreal cupola is completed, and not even the smallest twig is out of place or unnecessary in its place."

"In certain respects [his prose] dwarfs other modern writings, and places him among the great essayists. These are not the efforts of a reviewer of books or affairs, but chapters on the simplest and greatest, the immemorial topics, those that lie at the base of life and wisdom: such as Love, Experience, Character, Manners, Fate, Power, Worship, lastly Nature herself, and Art, her ideal counterpart. If to treat great themes worthily is a mark of greatness, the chooser of such themes begins with the instinct of great design. Bacon's elementary essays excepted, there are none in English of which it can be more truly averred that there is nothing superfluous in them."

EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN (1883).

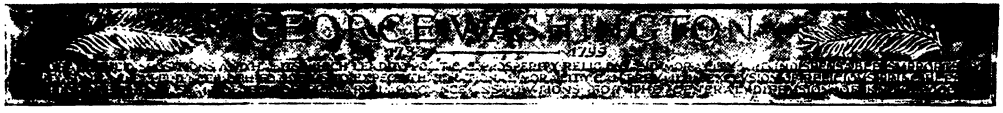
"But by his conviction that in the life of the spirit is happiness, and by his hope that this life of the spirit will come more and more to be sanely understood, and to prevail, and to work for happiness, by this conviction and hope, Emerson was great."

MATTHEW ARNOLD (1884).

"Very popular he perhaps never may become, but we figure to ourselves that a century hence, he will be recognized as one of those

old favorite writers whom the more thoughtful spirits read not so much as teachers, but as noble-minded companions and friends, whose aberrations have been long ago conceded and forgiven. Men will read him then, not for his philosophy,—they will not care two straws for his idealism or his pantheism; they will know that they are there, and there they will leave them,—but they will read him for those genuine confessions of one spirit to another that are often breathed in his writings, for those lofty sentiments to which all hearts respond, for those truths make their way to all systems, and in all ages."

Blackwood's Magazine, 1847, vol. 62, p. 657.





BRONZE TABLETS

1. George Washington 2. Henry W. Longfellow

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE

1804–1864

Living in solitude till the fulness of time, I still kept the dew of my youth and the freshness of my heart.

I

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE (earlier Hathorne) was the son of Nathaniel Hathorne of Salem. There he saw the light on July 4, 1804. At seven years of age, he began to attend the school of Dr. Joseph Worcester, the lexicographer. A severe injury from foot-ball kept him indoors for two years. In this period he acquired the habit of reading broadly from the best literature. Going to Bowdoin College, he was graduated in 1825, a classmate of Longfellow, and a friend of Franklin Pierce, who was a year in advance of him.

From 1825 to 1837 he lived at Salem, a recluse, but with indomitable energy for writing.

In 1826 he published anonymously *Fanshawe*, a novel, which he soon suppressed. There was so much delay in publishing his *Seven Tales of My Native Land* that he burned the manuscript. His first positive encouragement he received in 1830 from Samuel G. Goodrich, a Boston editor, in whose *Token and Atlantic Souvenir* four of Hawthorne's tales were published in 1831. A small measure of assured editorial labor, scantily recompensed, soon followed. In 1837 the first series of *Twice-Told Tales* appeared in Boston and was reviewed in the *North American* by Longfellow.

He received an appointment in 1839 to the Boston Custom-House, from the Collector of Customs, George Bancroft. This place he lost in 1841 on account of a change of administration. He joined the Brook Farm company but found the place very uncongenial. In 1842 he married Miss Sophia Peabody, to whom he had long been engaged, and they settled in the "Old Manse" at Concord; here he lived happily though with much reserve toward the outer world. In 1845 followed the second series of *Twice-Told Tales*. In the next year he became Surveyor of the Port at Salem, and began the composition of his *Scarlet Letter*,

which was published in 1850 by James T. Fields. Five thousand copies were sold in two weeks. Hawthorne now removed to Lenox, in the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts, and early in 1851 published *The House of the Seven Gables*, which also became immediately successful. In 1851 he went to live at West Newton, near Boston, where he wrote the *Blithedale Romance.*

He aided with his pen in 1852, the election to the Presidency of his college friend, Franklin Pierce. Soon afterward, he published the *Tanglewood Tales.* In 1853 he accepted the post of United States Consul at Liverpool. He lived in England for four years, and then from 1857 to 1859 he travelled in France, Italy, and Switzerland. His *Marble Faun* was published in 1860, and in 1863 appeared *Our Old Home.*

He died while visiting the White Mountains in the company of Franklin Pierce, on the night of May 18, 1864, at Plymouth, N. H., and was buried at Concord, Massachusetts.

II

"Ah, who shall lift that wand of magic power,
And the lost clew regain?
The unfinished window in Aladdin's tower
Unfinished must remain."

LONGFELLOW.

"Mostly silent in society and speaking always with an appearance of effort, but with a lambent light of delicate humor playing over all he said in the confidence of familiarity, and firm self-possession under all, as if the glimmering manner were only the tremulous surface of the sea, Hawthorne was personally known to few, and intimately to very few. But no one knew him without loving him or saw him without remembering him; and the name Nathaniel Hawthorne which, when it was first written, was supposed to be fictitious, is now one of the most enduring facts of English literature."

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

"He was a beautiful, natural, original genius, and his life had been singularly exempt from worldly preoccupation and vulgar efforts. It had been as pure, as simple, as unsophisticated as his work. He had lived primarily in his domestic affections, which were of the tenderest kind; and then — without eagerness, without pretension, but with a great deal of quiet devotion—in his charming art. His work will remain: it is too original and exquisite to

pass away; among the men of imagination he will always have his niche."

HENRY JAMES, JR.

English Men of Letters.

" Magician deathless! dost thou vigil keep,
Whilst 'neath our pines thou feignest deathlike sleep?"

A. B. ALCOTT, in Stedman's *Anthology.*

" Ich meine noch weiter, dass ihm ein hoher Rang in der gesammten modernen Literatur zukommt, nicht blos also Repraesentanten seiner jungen Nation. Die Dichtungen Hawthorne's stehen für sich, sie drücken eine starke poetische Individualität aus, können keiner der gebraeuchlichen literaturhistorischen Kategorien untergeordnet werden." [1]

ANTON SCHOENBACH,

in Eugen Kölbing's *Englische Studien* (1884).

" He has a singular power and felicity of observation, the power being shown in the

[1] " I am of the opinion furthermore, that he deserves a high rank in the universal literature of modern times, and not merely as a representative of his young nation. The compositions of Hawthorne have a place by themselves; they express a strong creative individuality; they cannot be put away in any one of the categories of literary history."

ease and certainty with which he grasps and plays with the subject, the felicity in the faculty of selection which unconsciously winnows what he wants to describe of all its chaff and commonplace investiture. And when his genius takes this direction the results conveyed in his clear, excellent form of expression are such as to recall the simple yet subtle charm with which Addison and Goldsmith and Irving wrought."

Blackwood's Magazine, November, 1863.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW

1807–1882

The distant mountains that uprear
 Their lofty bastions to the skies
Are crossed by pathways that appear
 As we to higher levels rise.

The heights by great men reached and kept
 Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
 Were toiling upward in the night.

I

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW was born in Portland, Maine, on February 27, 1807. He was the son of Stephen Longfellow, a distinguished jurist of Maine; his mother was a daughter of General Peleg Wadsworth, who served in the Revolution. He entered Bowdoin College in 1822; Hawthorne was among his classmates. As a boy he was greatly impressed by Irving's *Sketch Book*. In college his efforts were much influenced by Bryant. He graduated fourth in a class of thirty-eight in 1825. The next year he sailed for Europe to fit himself to be Professor of Modern Languages at Bowdoin. He first lived and read in Paris, then in

Spain, where he met Washington Irving, who was at that time writing his *Columbus*. In December, 1827, he went to Italy, where he sojourned; laboring the while to perfect his knowledge of continental literature. Thence he went to Germany. From Göttingen he was called home, and began his work at Bowdoin in the fall of 1829. In 1831 he published in the *North American Review* for April an elaborate article on "The Origin and the Progress of the French Language." This was followed by similar papers. In 1835 he published "Outre Mer: A Pilgrimage beyond the Sea." In 1834 he had accepted an invitation to succeed Ticknor at Harvard in the chair of Modern Languages. To fit himself for this position he sailed for Europe in the spring of 1835. During this sojourn his wife died, in November, at Rotterdam. After this he went to Heidelberg, Switzerland, Tyrol, Paris, and thence home, beginning work at Harvard in December, 1836. He took rooms in the historic "Craigie House," where he wrote much of his poetry. His "Psalm of Life" appeared in 1838, his "Hyperion" in 1839; and this was followed by the "Voices of the Night," a volume which passed through three editions in a year. His second volume of verse, that of

1841, contained "The Wreck of the Hesperus," "Excelsior," and others equally familiar. In 1842 he went to Europe for his health, and saw much of Freiligrath and Dickens. In June, 1843, he married Frances Appleton, of Boston, and from this time his life flowed on with rare calm and prosperity. In 1843 "The Spanish Student" was issued. In 1846 came the "Belfry of Bruges," in 1847 the American poem of "Evangeline," in 1849 "Kavanagh," and the year after, "The Seaside and the Fireside." In 1854 he resigned his professorship and a year later published "Hiawatha." The "Courtship of Miles Standish" appeared in 1858.

In 1861 his wife was burned to death through an accident in their house. To recover himself from the heavy shock through healthful occupation, he began a translation of Dante. It was published in 1867 as a whole. Previous to this in 1863, came out the "Tales of a Wayside Inn." In 1867 he printed a small volume, "Flower de Luce," and in the next year he brought out "The New England Tragedies," in 1871 the "Divine Tragedy," in 1872 "Three Books of Song," in 1874 "Aftermath," in 1875 the "Masque of Pandora," in 1878 "Keramos," in 1880 "Ultima Thule." At

Bowdoin College in 1875, on the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation, he read his "Morituri Salutamus." He died on March 24, 1882. His bust was placed in the Poets' Corner at Westminster in March, 1884. There have been translations of Longfellow into German, Dutch, Swedish, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, Polish, and Russian.

II

"Toutes les fois qu'il a essayé de chanter la nature Americaine, ou d'exprimer les sentiments Americains modernes, M. Longfellow a conquis toutes les sympathies: Hiawatha, Evangeline, Excelsior, le Psaume de la Vie; voilà ses veritables titres littéraires."[1]

M. E. MONTAIGUT.

Revue de Deux Mondes, 1857.

"The main characteristic of Longfellow is not so much grace as balance. There is nothing forced, or exaggerated, or *outré* about him. Thus his verse, his dress, his manner of life, his appearance, are all in perfect harmony.

[1] "Every time that he has undertaken to make American nature the theme of his song, or to express modern American sentiment, Mr. Longfellow has won all sympathies; Hiawatha, Evangeline, Excelsior, The Psalm of Life: these are indeed his titles to literary distinction."

All were decorous and graceful,—no loose ends, no Berserker rages, no profound discontent, no rebellion against usage, nothing startling, yet nothing affected."

CHARLES M. JOHNSON.

Trinity College, Hartford (1886).

"That calm sweetness of spirit, which is so apparent in Longfellow, was an acquisition or an endowment. He deliberately chose and refrained according to a law in his members, and took clear cognizance of his nature and of his tendencies. In a word he was a sane man."

HORACE SCUDDER (1893).

Memoir Massachusetts Historical Society.

"The American poet, Longfellow, has been here. I noticed an unusual interest among the attendants and servants. I could scarcely credit that they so generally understood who he was. When he took leave, they concealed themselves in places from which they could get a good look at him when he passed. I have since enquired among them, and am surprised and pleased to find that many of his poems are familiar to them. No other distinguished person has come here that has

excited so peculiar an interest. Such poets wear a crown that is imperishable."

QUEEN VICTORIA (1868).

George Lowell Austin's *Biography of Longfellow*, 1883, p. 348.

"Whatever he wrote, whether in prose or poetry, bore always the marks of the finest scholarship, the purest taste, a fertile imagination, the sense of the music of words, and a skill in bringing it out of our English tongue, which hardly more than one of his contemporaries who write in that language can be said to equal."

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Memoir Massachusetts Historical Society.

WASHINGTON IRVING

1783–1859

The intercourse between the author and his fellow-men is ever new, active, and immediate. Well may the world cherish his renown. It has been purchased by the diligent dispensation of pleasure.

I

WILLIAM IRVING, the father of Washington Irving, was a native of the Orkneys; his wife, Sarah Sanders, came from Falmouth, England. In 1763 the father settled in William Street, New York, as a merchant, and became an ardent adherent of the new commonwealth in the Revolution. His son Washington was born here April 3, 1783. While a boy, young Irving was trained in the ordinary English branches, with a smattering of Latin, and of music. He did some work in a law office as a youth, but took no interest in it. In 1804, his health having been poor for some time, he was sent to Europe, visiting Bordeaux, Genoa, Naples, Messina, Paris, and London.

After his return from Europe in 1806, he published *Salmagundi*, a collection of short papers, conjointly with his brother William and James Paulding. A daughter of Judge Hoffman, to whom Irving was engaged to be married, died about this time, and Irving never married. His first connected work *The History of New York, by Diedrich Knickerbocker*, appeared in 1809. In 1810 he became a silent partner in the business of his two brothers, Peter and Ebenezer, the former of whom resided in England. In 1815 Irving sailed for England, and found the commercial affairs of his firm in a precarious state ; bankruptcy followed in 1818. In 1819 he sent the first parts of his *Sketch-Book* to America, where they appeared in June. In the next year, John Murray of London became his publisher, and brought out the *Sketch-Book* in England. Then followed *Bracebridge Hall* in 1822, *Tales of a Traveller* in 1824. By the success of these books, Irving became a man of independent means.

In 1826 he became attaché of the United States Legation at Madrid. The opportunities and material there offering induced him to write his *Life of Columbus*, which appeared in 1828, in London and New York. It was

followed in 1829 by *The Conquest of Granada*, and in 1832 by *The Alhambra*. Oxford gave him the degree of D.C.L. in 1831. Returning to America in 1832, he soon afterwards purchased his estate, "Sunnyside," near Tarrytown-on-Hudson. In 1835 appeared his *Tour on the Prairies*, in 1836 *Astoria*, and in 1837 *Adventures of Captain Bonneville*. From 1842 to 1846 he served as United States Minister at Madrid, planning his *Life of Washington*, but doing little work upon it. After his return, George P. Putnam became his publisher, and his readers multiplied greatly. His *Mohammed and His Successors* appeared in 1849–50; a *Life of Goldsmith* in 1849. The *Life of Washington* was very slowly done: in 1855 appeared Vol. I., and the fifth and last volume in 1859. He died at "Sunnyside" on November 28, 1859, and was buried at Sleepy Hollow three days later.

II

"The result is that his biographies, however deficient in research, bear the stamp of genuine artistic intelligence, equally remote from compilation and disquisition. In execution they are almost faultless; the narrative is easy, the

style pellucid, and the writer's judgment nearly always in accordance with the general verdict of history. They will not, therefore, be easily superseded, and indeed Irving's productions are in general impressed with that signet of classical finish which guarantees the permanency of literary work more surely than direct utility or even intellectual power."

RICHARD GARNETT (*Ency. Brit.*).

"He enlarged the horizon of literature, he added lustre to the name of the Republic. When I place his achievement against the background of his native city in his boyhood, and the literary poverty of our undeveloped country, it assumes very great proportions. When I turn to his books, which were of incalculable value to his own generation, and find how sane and how unexaggerated they are, how artistic in form, how reverent of honesty and nobility, how full they are of the genuine humor and pathos of life, I feel that they still belong to the living literature which has power to make the world better. Fashions change but genius survives all fashions."

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER (1893).





BRONZE TABLETS

1. Benjamin Franklin 2. Abraham Lincoln



"He has charmed the Hudson with a peculiar spell. The quaint life of its old Dutch villages, the droll legend of Sleepy Hollow, the pathetic fate of Rip Van Winkle, the drowsy wisdom of Communipaw, the marvellous municipality of New Amsterdam, and the Nose of Anthony guarding the Highlands, with the myriad sly and graphic allusions and descriptions strewn all through his books, have made the river Irving's river, and the State Irving's State, and the city Irving's city.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS (1889).
Literary and Social Essays.

"It [the style of Irving] is transparent as the light, sweetly modulated, unaffected, the native expression of a fertile fancy, a benignant temper, and a mind which, delighting in the noble and beautiful, turned involuntarily away from their opposites."

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT (1860).
Discourse before N. Y. Historical Society.

"We cannot call his style simple, for it is too rich for absolute simplicity. And yet it is so natural, the ornaments are so chaste, the words seem to drop so readily into their places,

the epithets seem to rise so spontaneously from the subject, the periods seem to flow so easily into one another, that you never think of pausing to reflect on the labor which it must have cost to learn how to use the language so skilfully."

North American Review,
vol. 62, 1858, p. 356.

" Here lies the gentle humorist, who died
In the bright Indian Summer of his fame!
A simple stone, with but a date and name,
Marks his secluded resting place, beside
The river that he loved and glorified.
Here in the autumn of his days he came,
But the dry leaves of life were all aflame
With tints that brightened and were multiplied.
How sweet a life was his: how sweet a death!
Living, to wing with mirth the weary hours,
Or with romantic tales the heart to cheer;
Dying, to leave a memory like the breath
Of summers full of sunshine and of showers,
A grief and gladness in the atmosphere."

LONGFELLOW.

In the Churchyard at Tarrytown.

APPENDIX (A)

JUDGMENTS RESPECTING THE HALL OF FAME BY EDITORS OF IMPORTANT AMERICAN JOURNALS AND MAGAZINES

THE following editorial articles are selected not from a complete collection, but from such as have come to the notice of the Senate of New York University. They are arranged according to their geographical origin, in four divisions, first the Middle States, beginning with New York City, because it is well to know how a prophetic work is estimated in its own country. After that the judgments from New England, then from the South, and finally from the great West.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS FROM NEW YORK CITY

It is well that this nation should have such a shrine, to rebuke at once the *nil admirari* cynicism which sees no great men in our history and the too bumptious spread-eagleism which would make all men great. It is well that it should stand within the precincts of the nation's foremost city, in which have lived or to which

have at times repaired those who are worthiest of lasting fame. It is by no means least of all a fitting circumstance that it should be confided to the care and should form a part of a great university of science and art and liberal culture. That indeed may be deemed one of the most impressive and significant features of the institution. . . .

In the quiet and dignified procedure of its trustees the Hall of Fame has soon outlived all floutings and vituperations, and has splendidly vindicated the wisdom of its own creation. To-day it is an object of serious and sympathetic esteem, national, if not worldwide in extent, and evidently destined to be perpetual in duration, and it is itself being conducted in a manner worthy of such esteem.[1]

It was a happy conception to found such a memorial. It was eminently fitting that it should adorn the city which, despite all its faults and shortcomings, is still the greatest in America not only in size and wealth, but in intellectual activities and humane achievements, and in all those elements which contribute to the development of great men and of famous careers. It was also altogether appropriate that it should form a part of the honored institution of learning which has had associated with it so many distinguished names and so many distinguished achievements. It has been the enviable lot of New York University to be a pioneer in more than one work of commanding importance, and that fact gives it ample title to be the guardian of this noble shrine of the nation's greatness.[1]

[1] *New York Tribune.*

England's great Abbey is the tomb of many of her illustrious sons, but it also shelters the dust of many obscure and unworthy ones, while many of the very greatest lie elsewhere. The French Academy enrolls a large majority of the foremost intellectual leaders of the nation, but some of its chairs have been filled by nonentities, and some of the greatest names have remained outside of the Forty. Far more representative and at once more exclusive and more comprehensive will be this Hall of Fame. If it has not a place for every great name, it will at least have a great name for every place.[1]

The giver of the Hall of Fame, whose name has not yet been disclosed to the grateful public, acted with generosity of purpose and clarity of judgment in making the gift precisely as it was made, and the officers of the university, who are the trustees of the gift, have administered their great trust with unimpeachable discretion.[1]

The committee of election evidently knew its business in this matter. Thus far there has been no American composer sufficiently gifted to warrant a pedestal. This is saddening, but it is an unescapable fact.[2]

The preparation and presentation of the list are very decidedly educational. It would seem that the tendency will be rather to mistakes of exclusion than of inclusion, and that every name will represent a distinguished reputation and a career well worthy the consideration of ingenuous youth. The very existence of this bead-roll of fame will pique curiosity and interest and be the

[1] *New York Tribune.* [2] *Musical Courier.*

occasion of truly educational arguments in the university and out for all time to come.[1]

The Hall of Fame will be a popular educational influence of very great value, and of greater value when mural paintings and statues and busts shall have been added. It is another attractive addition to the beauty of New York. The criticisms of it, like most other criticisms, have already been blown to sea.[2]

In its composition the jury comes as near to being an impartial and competent tribunal as human ingenuity could devise. If it is not competent there is no conceivable jury whose verdict could claim a better right to be accepted as final.[3]

The Hall of Fame of the New York University promises to be a great success. The selection of the first fifty names which are to adorn its tablets has attracted an unexpected amount of notice. The newspapers have followed the conclusions of the judges, as they were divulged from day to day, and their choices have been very generally recorded and discussed.[4]

It is interesting to note the gradual change of feeling there has been concerning the Hall of Fame on the part of those whose attitude toward it was more or less scornful. Those who scoffed, however, were almost without exception ones who knew almost nothing of the real spirit of the movement, and who were ignorant of its

[1] *Century*, December, 1900.
[2] *World's Work*, December, 1900.
[3] *New York World.*
[4] *Harper's Weekly.*

real use. The judges of this most difficult choice have used rare discrimination, and there seems to be no adverse comment whatever of the names they have selected. These names and those to be added in the future are stimulating to American patriotism.[1]

The proposal to establish a Hall of Fame for the New York University was every way worthy the generous impulse of its liberal founder. The list as partially formed is a notable and noble one, and will serve to recall how much America owes to her men who have exhibited their greatness in various forms of activity.[2]

The first balloting of the committee of one hundred judges, or perhaps more properly electors, was canvassed with results which can be regarded not otherwise than as highly satisfactory. . . . What is material and what is most satisfactory—and indeed what is the best vindication of the whole enterprise—is that no unfit name has been chosen. Men will want to add others; they will never want to erase any of these.[3]

With exactly the right statues in it, the Hall of Fame would be a great and glorious institution. . . .

In the field of literature an arrangement of names in order of merit is so important that it is not novel; but it has never before been made for the United States with such a semblance of authority. . . .

Longfellow comes nearest to ability to speak for us all, as near as poets come; but even he speaks for the

[1] *The Home Journal*, New York.
[2] *Christian Work*, New York.
[3] *Current Literature.*

American home, for the domesticity of our life, and not for its obvious strain, its eagerness and push. Emerson was a dreamer. Irving dreamed. Hawthorne's stories are full of mysticism and mental study. But these men we pick out and exalt. They are not like the rest of us; and we, even we Americans, are modest enough to think that therefore they are better than we and to choose their work as the highest type of our literary effort. We acknowledge that the rush and pressure of our daily life is not fitted for the glowing summit of Parnassus. . . .

The final verdict is the algebraic sum of many valuations, and it has a weight that a single appraisement could not command.[1]

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No name is eligible for a place in New York's coming Hall of Fame which is not borne by one who has been dead at least ten years. A wise provision this. Time sifts reputations, mercilessly applying the rule of the survival of the fittest. The ultimate seal cannot be said to have been placed on individual fame much, if any, earlier than a decade after *Nunc dimittis* has been pronounced.[2]

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There is an apparent inclination in the City of Brotherly Love to regard the Hall of Fame selections as New York rather than national ones, despite the appointment of judges from every section. Yet of the twenty-nine names determined upon, only seven are of New Yorkers.[3]

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The Hall of Fame may be truthfully said to fill a long-felt want. It will be of great educational interest and value.[3]

[1] *New York Times.*

[2] *New York Mail and Express.* [3] *New York Evening Post.*

One interesting feature of the selection of the first thirty immortals for the New York University Hall of Fame is the fact that no woman is numbered among the elect. The announcement of the successful candidates has been received with as much satisfaction as could be expected in a matter in which there is a chance for such diversity of opinion; but it is noteworthy that in the nearly three centuries of their existence as colonies and nation the American States, in the judgment of one hundred representative men, should have produced no woman worthy of a position in this exalted gathering. Of course, exception to this statement would probably be made by common consent in the case of Harriet Beecher Stowe, who has not been dead long enough to lay claim to the panel that will probably come to her in time.[1]

It must be said to the credit of the university that the safeguards thrown about the final choice are such as will insure a general respect for the result. The names that ought to be selected should be the names of those who by genius, by energy, by native force, and power wrought great deeds. No man should be mentioned who merely performed some act which in the end turned out to be a great one.[2]

The Hall of Fame will come to be one of the great places of pilgrimage in New York. Statues, busts, or portraits of the selected famous men and women will be placed in it or the museum that is to be next to it. It will be, in a way, the American Pantheon. And some day the name of the giver will be added to that high company.

[1] *New York Evening Post.* [2] *New York Commercial Advertiser.*

The Hall of Fame is interesting the people greatly, and we congratulate the custodians of the temple upon the general worthiness of their first batch of immortals.[1]

The list is one that represents pretty fairly the consensus of opinion even among the grumblers. Probably no committee of one hundred intelligent men would have materially altered it, for each would have had to sacrifice individual preferences to the majority.[2]

The beginning of the count of ballots to decide what Americans shall have their names inscribed in the Hall of Fame of the New York University renews interest in the most interesting non-political topic of the year. The completion of the count will render full discussion of the undertaking possible and will stimulate a flood of comment. . . . The keen discrimination shows that the judges have held themselves to a high standard and stands in refutation of the charge that we are a vainglorious people, unduly puffed up by our achievements. No purely historical theoretical topic has ever aroused more general attention than this one.[3]

It seems a bit foreign to our democratic ideas, which let glory and fame take care of themselves.[4]

The provision that they must have been dead ten years is a wise one. It will put those whom it is desired to

[1] *New York Sun.*
[2] *New York Herald*
[3] *Brooklyn Eagle.*
[4] *New York Independent.*

honor far enough into the past to soften acute personal feeling and give opportunity to distinguish between ephemeral reputation and real fame. Instead of reserving so large a part of this memorial for names that will only become famous during the twentieth century, to the exclusion of many brave and noble men and women who shared in the constructive upbuilding of the republic, would it not be far better to inscribe the whole one hundred and fifty names now ? [1]

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But the Hall of Fame is young. The judges have begun conscientiously to fill its panels. The scheme is commended to favor by the general acquiescence in the initial selections.[2]

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We are glad to see that S. F. B. Morse is included. It heartens us to see Fulton and Whitney also among the eligible worthies. It pains us to see the omission of Joseph Henry. A novelist or judge could be spared to make room for him.[3]

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We are fortunate, indeed, if we can distinguish between the really famous and the merely notorious of our own time. There is no better way of drawing this necessary distinction than to confront the doubtfully great man of to-day with the indubitably great man of past times ; and any institution or organization that keeps before the people the names and the memories of its own great men renders a public service of no mean order.[4]

[1] *Gunton's Magazine*, New York.
[2] *Utica Press.*
[3] *The Electrical World.*
[4] *New York Evening Post.*

New York's Hall of Fame, as the visible sign of justifiable hero-worship on this continent, is in its infancy the product of one of our noblest conceptions.[1]

Time works its revenges. The descendants of the iconoclasts have built a Hall of Fame in New York. No doubt it will soon become a Temple where the great men of America and the great women, if there are any, will receive the homage of the faithful.[2]

Editorial Opinions from the Middle States outside New York City

Seriously speaking, the Hall of Fame may become one of the features of New York. Its commemoration of the really great names in literature, invention, art, and philanthropy is a worthy object, and the name of the unselfish donor is fit to be associated with those on the tablets within.[3]

The importance of this gift cannot be overestimated; and as the years pass and the nation approaches the fulfilment of its splendid destiny, Americans will look upon the fane as something which symbolizes the thought, valor, and genius of the nation.[4]

New York may have her Hall of Fame, and welcome, and the rest of the country may rejoice that her liberal-minded citizens and her great institution of learning have provided such a Pantheon in honor of her distinguished sons, but it should never be called a "National Pantheon."[5]

[1] *Leslie's Weekly.* [2] *Messenger of Sacred Heart.* [3] *Pittsburg Despatch.* [4] *Albany Express.* [5] *Philadelphia Telegraph.*

The object is to perpetuate the names of America's greatest men by instructing the youth of their achievements. It is true that the truly great need no monuments to extol their greatness, but as some great men in America have received recognition in marble while others have not, the coming generations may make unfair comparisons by and by. The Hall of Fame will teach them that Morse, Kent, Peabody, Whitney, and Gray are equally great with military and naval heroes, who have never gone begging for statues.[1]

The merit of such institutions requires no demonstration. Their influence is educative and inspiring, and they serve to round out the recognition which a grateful nation is bound to bestow upon those of its citizens who have aided its progress and enhanced its glory.[2]

Probably no single person would name the thirty men who have been chosen by the ballots of the judges, though it is doubtful if a better way of deciding the question could have been devised.[3]

If not entirely of the greatest, it is certainly a list of great Americans, the most of whom are assured of lasting fame.[4]

Editorial Opinions from New England

The work of the hundred judges engaged in the delicate duty of selecting immortals for the Hall of Fame of Great Americans is concluded. A very high standard

[1] *School Gazette*, Harrisburg, Pa.
[2] *Pittsburg Leader*.
[3] *Philadelphia Record*.
[4] *Philadelphia Times*.

has been established, and the fact will very greatly heighten public respect and confidence. . . .

The care that has been exercised to see that no unworthy figures occupied the pedestals reserved for the greatest in our history deserves the highest commendation. Even the selection of the judges themselves was a task involving the nicest discretion and discrimination, and to be named in that distinguished list was one of the highest honors that could be paid a living American. Their work shows not only judgment but conscience. They have given a new meaning and a new dignity to the thing we call fame. They have emphasized the broad distinction which we too frequently neglect to make between something that is imperishable and the bubble reputation. That alone is a service of great value to this generation.[1]

The Temple of Fame should be one of the sights of New York City, for that matter of the whole country, when it is completed. The idea of immortalizing one hundred Americans by placing their names on tablets in a temple of fame should achieve attractive results in promoting a study of the history of our republic and in producing a proper estimate of the worth of numerous great Americans.[2]

When finished it will rightly be one of the chief sights of New York City, and its value as a possession to both city and nation it would be difficult to overestimate. The method and the result commend themselves to the public, and the donor and the University of New York

[1] *Boston Transcript.* [2] *Hartford Globe.*

are to be congratulated on having done a very real service to the nation.[1]

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These names will repay careful study. They reveal the type of character, and to some extent the mental qualities that men love to honor. The just observation has been made in regard to these names, that though others will be added, no one will wish to displace one of them.[2]

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One good result of the movement for establishing in connection with the University of the City of New York a Hall of Fame, on which is to be inscribed the names of a limited number of great Americans, will be a revival of popular interest in American history and biography.[3]

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It is excellent to find Emerson leading the poll of men of letters,—our great spiritual poet has come to his own; and next him comes the fine singer of the great human average, Longfellow, thus balancing the equation. The story of the canvass in detail ought to be published; it would be of much historic interest.[4]

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These names may be considered to represent the judgment of America as to her very greatest men. The list is admirable, both in scope and standard. Not one name has found a place there which does not richly deserve it by virtue of great talents and great public services.[5]

[1] *The Congregationalist*, Boston. [2] *Boston Advertiser*.
[3] *The Watchman*, Boston. [4] *Republican*, Springfield, Mass.
[5] *Youth's Companion*, Boston.

Whatever further differences as to choice may appear, the varying phases of the "Hall of Fame" contest will be noted with considerable interest among the non-elect as well as the elect.[1]

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But the judges' labor would be much simplified by attaching another condition, namely, that the name shall be recorded of no person who has not been dead at least one hundred years. Indeed, fame in its high sense can scarcely begin before the lapse of such an interval.[2]

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Did all the Americans worthy of immortality die before 1890? How about the present? Will room be left for the coming generations?

These are troublesome questions. We expect that there will be a slashing fight over this Temple of Fame.[3]

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Even Pennsylvania is not happy over names not in the Hall of Fame.

Massachusetts is not complaining, since fourteen of the twenty-nine, practically one half, were either born in Massachusetts or spent their active life within her borders, and yet she has as many unrecognized men left as any State in the Union.[4]

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The gift that has been accepted by the University of New York stands out unique among the gifts in collegiate history, and the conditions that attach to it are fascinating and extraordinary.[5]

[1] *Boston Globe.* [2] *Boston Herald.* [3] *Boston Journal.*
[4] *Journal of Education*, Boston. [5] *The Spy*, Worcester.





BRONZE TABLETS

1. Jonathan Edwards 2. William E. Channing

Editorial Opinions from the South

The Southern press has unhappily been led by severe criticisms made by overzealous patriots into a discussion of little profit in regard to General Lee. Some of the wiser expressions are given below.

No fault can be found with the list, and, despite the fierce and malignant attacks made upon General Lee by a few individuals and newspapers, there is reason to believe that the choice is approved by the great body of the American people. Certainly the selections were made to a large extent by Northern men, who constitute a majority of the members of the jury, and that fact establishes the good faith in which his name was elected. It is therefore not worth the trouble to notice the inexpressible littleness of soul that has prompted the attacks upon the name and memory of one of the noblest Americans who ever lived.[1]

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The first selections for the Hall of Fame of New York University have just been made, and the list, upon the whole, is likely to meet with general approval. . . .

They include some names truly great in reckoning even with world-wide fame. The first suggestion in several of the cases is that of the vast difference between contemporary reckoning, when the blood is hot and the view is clouded by the smoke of conflict, and the reckoning of posterity when the blood is cool and the air is clear. . . .

[1] *New Orleans Picayune.*

The lesson? As trite as you please and as old as the hills. Anybody can with ease draw it for himself. And it is probably well to glance at the record at the present time, when, in the thick of a great contest, the railing at those in authority takes on the bumptious pretension of being the final word on the subject.[1]

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The decision that the selection of these names should be restricted to native Americans who have been dead for at least a decade is an extremely wise one, saving a great many complications in the future. Matthew Arnold, in one of his finest but least known poems, speaks of the after-time, when "the epoch ends, the world is still," and "one or two immortal names" rise slowly above the horizon of oblivion to shine above the lesser lights whose fame perishes with them. One need only glance over the newspapers and magazines of fifty years ago to see how different the judgment of posterity is from that of contemporaneous times.[2]

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"Fame" is an uncertain quantity now. You can never be sure that a dead man is famous until you have written to the Hall of Fame and have found out whether his name is included on its list. If it is n't, the man is not famous, it matters not how famous he is.[3]

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It is creditable to the Southern members, and an evidence of their lack of sectional bitterness, that they should with a single exception have cast their votes for Abraham Lincoln as one of the most eminent Americans,

[1] *Star*, Washington, D. C. [2] *Times*, Washington, D. C.
[3] *Louisville Courier-Journal.*

although he represented the extreme opposition to all their political views and beliefs, and although his election meant ruin for many of them.[1]

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And it may be that sectional bias influenced some of the selections of judges from the South, but if so it was innocuous, as it cannot be said that any Southern name approved by a majority does not pre-eminently belong on the Roll of Immortals.[2]

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All the men chosen were great Americans.[3]

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The Hall of Fame is not an untimely or useless addition to the institutions of a nation which has so few methods of honoring its great men. The enterprise was at its first announcement received with a curious mingling of misapprehension and malice, besides, of course, much intelligent approval. To-day it is an object of serious and sympathetic esteem, national if not world-wide in extent, and evidently destined to be perpetual in duration. It is being conducted in a manner worthy of such esteem. . . . Such a memorial, a result of private donation, conducted by a committee of the greatest and best living Americans, will serve a high purpose by conferring honor where honor is due and by adding to the patriotic interest of every young man or woman who reads year after year the names to be added to the roll of the honored dead.[4]

[1] *New Orleans Times-Democrat.* [3] *The News*, Birmingham, Ala.
[2] *Daily Advertiser*, Montgomery, Ala. [4] *Dallas News*, Texas.

Placing General Lee's name in the New York University's Hall of Fame showed the Southern people that the feeling in the North was nothing like so bitter towards them as they had supposed it to be, and it commenced the enkindling of kindlier feelings in the South. Nothing could have occurred better calculated to draw the two sections nearer together, and it was, therefore, a most unfortunate thing for the soreheads of the North to raise the outcry against it that they did raise. They jeopardized the happy influences that had been set in motion, raised a risk that what might have been productive of great good would become productive of positive harm.

We are glad therefore that the Senate of the New York University has refused to consider this protest. It will be accepted at the South as an indication of what was supposed at first to be the meaning of the incident, and it will do good in the way of making a better understanding all around.[1]

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Obviously it is a difficult matter to determine who are the famous men. Broadly we should say such a temple should contain the names of Americans who, first, accomplished something, (passive virtues are of little value,) and, secondly, who in accomplishing something exemplified the noblest virtues, as courage, honesty, charity.[2]

Editorial Opinions from the West

The West, including all from Ohio to California, has written editorially what would fill

[1] *Times*, Richmond.

[2] *Budget*, Nashville, Tenn.

a great volume. The utterances here given are preferred because of the wide territory they represent.

The severest criticism that has been passed upon the action of the judges is that in the nearly three centuries of the existence of the American nation as colonies and States, no woman has been produced worthy, in the opinion of the judges, of a place in this grouping of illustrious Americans. It is assumed that Harriet Beecher Stowe would have been elected if the required ten years had elapsed since her death.[1]

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It is a significant commentary on the alleged American worship of wealth that one looks in vain among the names to be inscribed in the New York Hall of Fame, for the name of a single American distinguished solely by his success in business pursuits or by the size of his fortune.[2]

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The choice of General R. E. Lee as one of the great American soldiers to grace the Hall of Fame at the University of New York is to be commended from every point of view. Grant's name, of course, was that of the other general selected.[3]

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It should cause no anger to see General Lee's greatness as a military commander recognized, for the doing of this carries with it no political significance and passes no judgment on his patriotism.[4]

[1] *San Francisco Bulletin.*
[2] *St. Paul Press.*
[3] *Salt Lake City Tribune.*
[4] *Oakland Enquirer.*

No other domestic, non-political affair is attracting so much attention just now as the Hall of Fame of the University of the City of New York, and rightly so, for the memorial building will stand for all time as an American Pantheon in honor of the mighty dead.[1]

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The recent process of installation of an American Hall of Fame, a most praiseworthy act in itself, was attended by some curious incidents. . . . The most interesting point in the matter is that not only the voting of the jury, but the popular vote that preceded it, assigned such high places to men of such purely intellectual eminence as Daniel Webster and John Marshall.

They appeal to the intellect only, not to the imagination, nor to the thrill that answers to the " pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war." Only next to this was the placing vote for Robert E. Lee. It is safe to believe that neither of these assignments to such a place in such circumstances would be possible among any other people.

And most significant of all its aspects is the broad light it reflects on the intellectual insight and the clear-sighted, generous, judicial tolerance of the American people who voted.[2]

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But there is one splendid feature connected with the making up of lists—it will impel Americans to more carefully study the lives of great Americans.[3]

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This idea is a good one. It will not only give all the people a greater interest in the matter by making them

[1] *Joliet News.* [2] *Denver Times.* [3] *Omaha World Herald.*

feel that they are part proprietors in the temple, but it will make it more probable that the proper names will be selected. The general consensus of opinion is the safest possible guide in estimating the title of a man to honorable fame.[1]

The plan outlined should achieve attractive results in promoting a study of the history of the United States and in producing a proper estimate of the desert of various great Americans. The Temple of Fame should, when completed, be one of the sights of New York and of the United States.[2]

Single acts of devotion, bravery, nobleness, benevolence, or other elevated qualities, are not safe bases for fame, fame of the kind to entitle the person to such a place as the Hall of Fame is designed to be. There must be something behind the person: the cause and the results accruing to the good of the people. The brilliant and the showy are far too apt to appeal to the imagination.[3]

The balloting or the question of whose names should be inscribed in the Hall of Fame of New York University brought out some interesting facts as to the sentiments of the one hundred judges. . . . Evidently "fame" in the opinion of the judges means more than the applause of the populace or the temporary attention and interest of the nation at large.[4]

A professor of the University of Chicago, who told his classes that the great industrial kings of the present day

[1] *Minneapolis Times.* [3] *Milwaukee Journal.*
[2] *St. Louis Republic.* [4] *Farm, Field, and Fireside*, Chicago.

are as great as Shakespeare, declares he is ready to stand by his statement. He cites as proof the fact that among the famous men chosen for the Hall of Fame at New York are these representatives of the industrial world—Fulton, Morse, Whitney, Cooper, and Peabody.[1]

The conditions named are wise ones, though they necessarily lead to some arbitrary results. If the names are to be altogether American the line must be drawn at the place of birth, even though it happens to exclude one of the greatest and most genuinely American statesmen the nation has had. If the proper and safe perspective of greatness is to be secured a margin of ten years after the death of a man is none too great to allow for that purpose, though it naturally excludes a number of men whose fame and genius are unquestioned. The judges must not be blamed for playing the game according to the rules.[2]

It is not strange, perhaps, that music finds no representative name in this Pantheon of the New York University. Music in this country is still young. We have not yet the leisure which comes with age for its development. The drift of the country is still towards the material. We have not even a school of music well defined, like the Italian, German, and Russian. Creditable work is being done and some of our composers have even secured a successful hearing in Europe, but the great musician has not yet appeared in the sense that Bach, Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn, and Wagner are great. Time enough has not elapsed to lay any sure foundations

[1] *Denver Republican.* [2] *Chicago Tribune.*

of immortality. Perhaps it has not for some whose names have been selected. Centuries hence some of them may be forgotten.[1]

It is noticeable that historians as a class were not popular with the jury. Motley had only forty-one votes and Prescott only thirty-two. Irving was more successful because his name is widely associated with other work than that of sober history. The three other authors who won a place among the eligibles belong to the domains of belles-lettres. But whatever the respective merits of these writers, we would not admit the discrimination against the historians.[2]

The list of names selected is a surprise in many instances. Daniel Webster could not be president and yet his name divides second place in this list with Abraham Lincoln. It has been a surprise that Patrick Henry, Madison, and Monroe are not included but they may be selected in the future.[3]

After all General Lee is to have a place in the Hall of Fame. We are glad of it. He may have failed in some things, but what one in the list had no weaknesses?[4]

The list of distinguished Americans whose names are to be inscribed on the marble tablets in the Hall of Fame shows some striking omissions. . . . However there will be a chance for the admission of many other worthies into the American Pantheon in the selections which are to be made in 1902.[5]

[1] *Chicago Tribune.* [3] *Herald and Presbyter*, Cincinnati, O.
[2] *Chicago Times-Herald.* [4] *Tribune*, Cincinnati. [5] *Globe*, St. Louis.

Robert E. Lee is entitled to the place voted him. His name will never be taken down from its place in the Hall of Fame.[1]

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General Robert E. Lee's name will remain in New York's Hall of Fame. The man who next to Washington and Grant was probably the greatest General that America ever produced, will have his name perpetuated in the Hall of Fame for future generations.[2]

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Certainly no move of any university has within the last few years attracted the general interest that has been aroused by the announcement of the completion of New York University's Hall of Fame.[3]

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The United States has produced its full quota of men to do the world's work during the last century. It is well to gather together for reverence the names

> Of those immortal dead who live again
> In minds made better by their presence.[4]

NOTE.—Numerous journals in Great Britain and on the Continent have presented the subject of the Hall of Fame at considerable extent to their readers, in both news items and editorial judgments.

[1] *Tribune*, Duluth.
[2] *Journal*, Minneapolis.
[3] *School Journal*, Denver.
[4] *Kansas City Star*.

APPENDIX (B)

SPECIAL MAGAZINE ARTICLES, NOT EDITORIAL

WHAT CONSTITUTES FAME?

MR. JOHN MORLEY has somewhere said of Rousseau that a man's position before his generation and posterity springs not from intrinsic ability, but from his capacity or opportunity for saying at the right moment the thing which expresses what his contemporaries and those who follow desire to see known, conspicuous, and effective. The rattle of comment following the selection of twenty-nine names for the Hall of Fame, on whose walls at New York University Heights are to be inscribed the names of fifty Americans born in this country and dead before 1890, shows a curious misapprehension of this condition of fame. Intrinsic ability it does not turn upon. Mere opportunity will not achieve it. The two must be wedded. They must be wedded at the right moment. Exactly as in every profession, a man who penetrates its interior opinion always discovers that its member who has stood foremost before the world is by no means the man the members of the

profession rate as their ablest. History has the same paradox. No one studies it long without reaching those lost figures, isolated, alone, of masterful ability, often of great achievement, but who have somehow not held the centre of the world's stage, and been just outside of the glare of the calcium light which decides the attention of the audience.

When men, therefore, pick flaws with this or that selection in the list, they really miss the fact that fame is visibility. These ninety-seven judges with their five thousand ballots have gravitated, by a common choice, which was the only thing common to all of them, towards those who are visible. There is here and there a figure—but how rare, either in any country or any history! —whose visibility is backed by such ability, achievement, and opportunity as silences challenge. In all our history there is only one figure of whom this is true,—Washington,—and he was the only postulant chosen without a dissenting voice. He was deemed dull by his contemporaries. There is a tolerably well-authenticated tradition, which was a great comfort to Grant during his presidency, that the elder Adams said that Washington was a stupid man who had won his reputation by holding his tongue. This is a favorite thesis with many of us when we begin the study of the Revolution, but no man ends it without a stupefying impression of the quality of Washington's greatness. He is, take him all in all, the only world-figure in all American history of whom one can unhesitatingly say that a thousand years hence he will still be visible, whatever changes come.

The instant this great landmark is passed disputes begin. No man wins fame during his lifetime. No man has a fee simple in its possession till all his contempora-

ries have passed away. Even then his title-deed awaits record in the slow course of history. There must pass the process and progress of events which test his work. This test may come early, as it did to a man like Cæsar, or it may come late, as it did to a man like Charlemagne, whose contemporaries by no means gave him the high honor with which posterity has endowed him. The unique greatness of Lincoln in so winning fame is that he did all his work in five years. Nobody would have dreamed of naming him for posterity in 1860. Nobody could deny his claim to its suffrages in 1865. In all the list he is the only man who in this brief space gained his footing, and if he misses the vote of Washington by a single Southern ballot, while Northern ballots have unhesitatingly added Lee to this short list of great Americans, it is only one more proof of the sobriety, the sanity, the detachment, and the broad-minded impartiality which has distinguished the current of Northern thought in dealing with the issues of the war, and which is steadily winning to its view the momentum of national life, so that a great rebellion, which seemed thirty-five years ago the supreme event of our history, is known to-day to be only an episode and an accident, merely blasting out a barrier in the course of the great stream of national development.

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This is our great gift to the world at the end of three centuries of settlement and over a century of independent existence, that the greatest are held to be those who serve, and who have won their places by service. Of the twenty-nine gathered in this list, only six or seven

had any of the advantages of life. In Europe, as De Candolle has pointed out, out of seventy-one famous European men of letters forty-five belonged to the upper and middle classes. The English leisure class has yielded all its historians, most of its men of letters, and its leaders of thought. In the French Academy of Sciences, out of ninety-two foreign associates from 1666 to 1870, a fair beadroll of the foreign men of science, only six belonged to the working class. If this is true of science and letters, much more of rule and command. It is the exception in European life that a man without advantages in childhood and boyhood attains eminence. It may be true, as Galton said, that the "Americans have an immense amount of the newspaper-article writer or of the member-of-Congress stamp of ability, but the number of their really eminent authors is more limited than in England." But it is also true, that this average of ability finds its path more open, its opportunity easier, and its career more visible from the start. A third of all these names comes from the New England town-meeting, and each of the divines is associated with the Congregational polity. At a time when, throughout the State and the Church, there is a leaning to a more definite organization, a more mechanical system, a more connected working of human activities, it may be well to remember that while these gifts aid mediocrity, they stunt and obstruct genius. It is by opportunity that a nation is able to use all of this it produces, and the freest organization, both of the Church and of the State, brings the freest opportunity.—Extract from Article of Dr. TALCOTT WILLIAMS in *The Congregationalist*, November 3, 1900.

WHAT IS FAME?

THE history of the word suggests the method in which fame is begotten, and also its true definition. It is the Greek word *phama*, or the Latin *fama*, transferred to our language. At first it meant a voice from heaven, or an oracle. Hence, the word came to mean a general saying. Finally, it signified reputation, especially a reputation for good. The birthplace of fame is in the minds of the discerning and the wise. In this sense it is a heavenly voice. Their judgment of some man or woman is taken up by the multitude and becomes a common saying. Finally it grows to be, as it were, an entity almost independent of persons. As such, poets from Virgil down have personified Fame.

A Philadelphia writer, discussing in a recent periodical the Hall of Fame, declares: "It is the great mass of obscure men and women in any nation who give fame." The fallacy in this proposition springs from the employment of the word "give." It might be said that the three- or fourscore performers in a great orchestra "give" the mighty music of Wagner, but only because they have had ears to hear the composer. The music is really given by him. In like manner the mass of people give "fame," but the fame has been created first by the few who act as interpreters or oracles. "The great mass of obscure men and women" in Jerusalem upon the first day of the week sang "Hosanna" because they accepted men like John and Joseph of Arimathea as leaders. Thus far they gave fame to Christ. On the sixth day of the week the very same people shouted "Crucify Him," because they had decided to adopt the opinion of the officeholders. As far as they could, they bestowed

infamy on the Master. Fame or infamy flows down to the many from the mature judgment of the comparatively few.

The Hall of Fame at University Heights may be expected to fulfil measurably two offices. First, it should discern who they are that in the largest sense possess fame. Second, it should inquire and declare respecting those who deserve best to retain their fame and even to receive an increment.

Last spring the Hall of Fame management invited the whole people to transmit names of those who in their judgment were great Americans. Prominent journals took up and indorsed this invitation, east and west. Names were transmitted until more than one thousand men and women were placed upon the roll. Some of these were indorsed by more than a thousand different writers. Twenty-nine names, finally selected by the body of Electors, were all comprehended in the hundred names which ranked first in the popular choice.

If we inquire how the popular mind was influenced to exalt a certain hundred names above a thousand others, the historical explanation must be somewhat as follows: Discerning and wise persons, in their spoken opinions and in their writings, distinguished certain of their contemporaries as great. Thus, Benjamin Franklin writes of Washington, when the latter was not yet fifty years old, "Glory surrounds his name and must accompany it to latest posterity." Such judgments, by means of histories and biographies, periodicals and schoolbooks, are scattered and accepted. The voice of the few becomes the voice of the people.

Here enters the question,—May not the original judgments, even though they have become almost universal, be subject anew to criticism and revision? May they



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not possibly be modified in the interest of all concerned? The Hall of Fame at University Heights, through its body of a hundred Electors acting judicially, has, the past summer, measurably criticised and revised the judgment upon which popular belief respecting the great Americans has been founded. Can it be doubted that the result of its work will greatly affect the comparative fame of many names in our history? Are not the opinions of these hundred Electors as likely to be intelligent as the opinions of the contemporaries of the Americans in question, or the earlier writers of biographies and histories, schoolbooks and periodicals? These Electors are chosen as men of critical and judicial habits. They have no ends to serve by favoring one name rather than another. Each will be most ambitious to avoid the rejection of his judgment by eminent contemporaries whom he may recognize as possessing equal capacity for judging with himself.

Whether or not the decision of the Hall of Fame Judges ought to prove a creator of fame, the fact cannot be doubted that their decision *is* making fame. Murray's English Dictionary defines it: "The condition of being much talked about; chiefly in a good sense; or reputation derived from great achievements." The twenty-nine chosen names have been more talked about in the last two months than in many a year before. Their lives are to be newly written and sumptuously published by leading publishers. Their merits are made the subject of lively discussion. Thus, the Hall of Fame proves its title to both the offices which I have claimed for it. It considers and judges Americans who have achieved fame. It selects and records those who best deserve to have their fame continued and enlarged. It

unconsciously enforces the true definition of Fame. *Fame* is the opinion of the wise in regard to great men accepted and held by the multitude of the people.—Chancellor MacCracken in *Success*, December, 1900.